The New-York Times.

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A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Teutonia at This Port, and the Connaught at St. Johns.

Sailing of the Prince of Wales for America

THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

The Sicilian Revolution---Reported Fighting Near Messina.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LONDON.

The Hamburg steamship *Teutonia*, from Hamburg, *via* Southampton, on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The steamship *Connaught*, from Galway 11th, arrived off St. Johns, N. F., at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The *Connaught* met with an accident when sixteen hours out from Galway, the piston working through one of her cylinder heads. Her greatest run in one day was 331 miles. She sailed for New-York (?) at 5 P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 9th.

The steamship *Africa* sailed from Liverpool for New-York on the 7th.

The news is generally unimportant.

The transfer of the mail contract with the Galway line to the Canadian Company had been concluded, and the steamship *North Britain* was to leave Liverpool off the 13th inst., with the mails, and proceed to Quebec *via* St. Johns. This service is to be fortnightly, and the Galway steamers are to alternate with the Canadian steamers, touching at Londonderry as at present.

The Prince of Wales embarked in the *Hero* at Plymouth for Canada on the 9th inst., and sailed at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. The Channel fleet accompanies him as far as Cape Clear.

Two additional unimportant failures of leather traders had been reported.

The acquiescence of all the Powers in the proposed conference was considered certain, and it will be held in Paris during the month of October. The Powers will be represented by their ambassadors.

Nothing further was known as to Garibaldi's movements against Messina.

There were reports of fighting near Messina, but they lacked confirmation.

The proclamation of a new Constitution had been received with indifference at Naples.

The Royalist forces for the defence of Messina were computed at 20,000 men.

The Scicilian Ambassador to France had reached Turin.

The Papal Government had released the political prisoners in the Romagna.

France had notified the Turkish Government of her intention jointly with other powers to stop the massacre of the Christians in Syria.

The Bombay Mail of June 7 had reached England.

Lord Elgin and Baron Gros had quitted Galle for China.

Ninety boxes of specie from the wreck of the *Malabar* had been recovered.

The Bombay Markets were stagnant. Freights were lower.

At Calcutta freights were unchanged.

The Melbourne mail of the 17th of May had arrived.

The commercial crisis at Sydney had abated. Only two additional failures had taken place.

The New-Zealand news is unsatisfactory. There were signs of the insurrection there spreading.

BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.

Paris, Wednesday.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Legislatif session will be prorogued till the 21st of July.

Vienna, Wednesday.

The report that the Austrian Government intends to contract a new loan is without foundation.

DETAILS BY THE TEUTONIA.

The news by the *Teutonia* is no later than had been previously received, but she brings London journals to the day of sailing, in which we find additional details of interest.

THE SICILIAN REVOLUTION.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.

The following letter from Gen. Garibaldi to the Chairman of the Central Italian Committee, in London, has been published:

Comado Generale dello Esercito Nationale, Palermo, June 24, 1860.

Sir: One of our friends suggests to me that in laying before your Committee the urgent need that we have of a flotilla, it would be possible to obtain a couple of steamers armed with Armstrong guns.

We have already so many proofs of the sympathy and of the generosity of the English towards us, that I have ventured to make this proposal to you.

Will you convey to your worthy coadjutor the expression of my most lively gratitude and that of all Italy? From your devoted, G. GARIBALDI.

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

From the Paris Debats.

The Italian journals confirm another piece of news which was considered doubtful—namely, the presence of Mazzini at Palermo. But no great importance can be attached to that fact, now that the schism between Garibaldi and Prince De Torrearsa no longer exists. Garibaldi has decidedly convoked the electors for the 18th inst., to vote on the question of annexation to Piedmont. Universal suffrage is to decide the question. No Parliament will be convoked, as was at first believed and stated, by persons little acquainted with present usages. Garibaldi is in a hurry. As for his designs, universal suffrage, which judges promptly, deciding by yes or no, and wastes no time in hearing the endless harangues of rival speakers, is undoubtedly far better than a Parliament in which all parties might openly propose and advocate their own solutions, and in which it would be necessary to spend weeks and months in listening to the expression of hopes and regrets. While a decisive act is being prepared in Sicily, the Turin Chamber of Deputies openly manifests its repugnance to any alliance with Naples. In the sitting of the 29th ult., it heard with unmistakable favor two of its members, natives of Southern Italy, M. Mancini and M. Poerio, declare that their experience allows them to place but little faith in the concessions of Naples, and who certainly have better reasons than others for denouncing that Government in no measured terms. "What?" exclaimed M. Mancini, "King Francis II. now implores Piedmont to form an alliance, and not a month ago M. Carafa accused Count Cavour of being in league with a pirate and fillibuster!" M. Mancini adjured the Sardinian Cabinet to declare that it would repulse the overtures of the Neapolitan Cabinet; and to do so in terms as outspoken as diplomatic usages permit.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LONDON.

SPEECHES OF MESSRS. DALLAS, LAYARD, DR. MACAY, ETC.

The eighty-fourth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the American Association of London by a dinner at the London Tavern on the 4th of July. About a hundred gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous repast at 7 o'clock, under the Presidency of Gen. Campbell. Amongst the company were his Excellency, Mr. Dallas, Mr. Layard, Mr. P. N. Dallas, Mr. B. Moran, Secretary to the Legation, Mr. Cropsey, Mr. Thornton Hunt, Mr. J. R. Croskey, Dr. Darling, of New-York, Mr. N. S. Dodge, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. T. Hawksworth, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Furniss, Mr. Everitt, Dr. Macgowan, Capt. Tucker, &c. Letters of regret for unavoidable absence were announced as received from Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, late Speaker of the House of Representatives and Senator for Massachusetts; from J. Lothrop Motley, the historian; George Peabody, Esq.; Joshua Bates, Esq.; Right Hon. Milner Gibson; John Bright, Esq., M. P.; Russell Sturgis, Esq.; J. S. Morgan, Esq.; Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Phillips; Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Gabriel, &c.

The Chairman said: They were met to celebrate the anniversary of a day on which a young, resolute, and determined nation stood alone in the presence of friends and foes. Since then the Government of that nation had been maintained with unblemished honor, and by being invested in the hands of the people had attained unexampled success, and had been able to diffuse happiness and prosperity to the people. That nation afforded an asylum to the unfortunate and distressed of every country. He begged to propose with this brief communication, "The day we celebrate." [Applause.]

"Yankee Doodle."

Mr. Dallas, in responding to the toast, said that all who were present were well aware of the peculiar and universal respect with which this anniversary was treated by their fellow-citizens in the United States, and the kindly principles of their Government and the devoted patriotism which were inseparably associated with its remembrance. The 4th July was the hallowed birthday of a great nation—an epoch illustrious for the exhibition of human virtue, and lastingly auspicious to mankind. He might gratify them by dwelling in detail, as he had often heretofore done, on the ennobling characteristics of those early heroic days. Even in this capital, none would listen with reluctance to the repetition of such names as Washington, [great applause,] Franklin, Jefferson, Madison; or of the description of famous fields of fight, such as Bunker Hill, Yorktown; or of the majestic deliberations of counsels, such as the Continental Congress, presided over by Hancock. To the American ear, at least, the music of that welcome theme never had and never would lose its attractions. Mindful, however, of the limits of a proper reserve, he would only and, that the spirit in which they celebrated those revolutionary times was neither ungenerous nor exclusive, but that, on the contrary, that spirit would be warmly manifested whenever and wherever similar excellence was exhibited. The hearts of his countrymen expanded to embrace true greatness and magnanimity in every rank and in every race. [Cheers.] At this moment, in a somewhat distant island—[tremendous applause]—a spontaneous and voluntary insurrection against oppression, cruelty and wrong, had awakened a wide-spread sympathy. [Renewed cheering.] He forbore making a single comment upon that movement, but if there were found among the champions of Sicily's rights and liberties [a wise, disinterested, just and brave deliverer, who connected the heroism of the present hour with the heroism they were commemorating—that man was Garibaldi. [Tremendous cheering, amidst which three cheers for Garibaldi were proposed and given.]

The Chairman then gave "The President of the United States." [Three times three.]

"Hail Columbia."

The next toast was "The Queen," proposed by the Chairman, and received with enthusiastic applause.

"God save the Queen."

The Chairman, in expressing the thanks of the Association to her Majesty for the loan of the magnificent portrait which adorned the walls of the room on that occasion, read a letter from Col. Phipps, written at the command of her Majesty, in reply to an invitation to her Majesty to allow her portrait to be taken by an American artist. The letter, after expressing the gratification which her Majesty experienced on receipt of the kindly sentiments of the citizens of the United States, stated that though her Majesty's engagements would not admit of her sitting for an original portrait, her Majesty would be most happy to give every facility for the copying of any portrait already painted. [Cheers.]

The Chairman then gave "The Diplomatic Service of the United States," coupling with it the health of his Excellency George M. Dallas.

Mr. Dallas, in responding to the toast, said, the diplomatic service of the States embraced a roll of eminent statesmen, including the Franklins, the Pinkneys, and other illustrious names, from the Revolution down to the present time. The reason why their fellow-countrymen played so conspicuous and eminent a part in Europe was, that they came from a free country [cheers] and were sustained by the support and kindness of the American people. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. Croskey proposed the health of the Chairman in a few eulogistic remarks.

The toast was received with honor and duly responded to.

"The Campbells are coming."

Mr. Fairley proposed the next toast. He said there were Englishmen who felt as much pride and pleasure at the great nation on the other side of the Atlantic as Americans themselves. It must be remembered that at the time of the American Revolution there was here at home a large and popular party who never believed this country had any right to tax the colony, and who struggled to the end against it. [Applause.] The very last speech delivered by the Earl of Chatham was a protest against that principle. [Hear, hear.] After a few remarks upon the present aspect of National independence on the Continent, and a warm eulogium on the character of Gen. Garibaldi, he gave "National Independence, the pathway to individual liberty and happiness. [Applause.]

"There's a good time coming."

Mr. A. H. Layard, in responding to the toast, said he pitied the man who did not rejoice in the independence of America. The sentiment was one with which all present must necessarily sympathize, but yet there was none perhaps less practically enforced. It was the right of all nations to be free of foreign intervention and interference—to be nationally independent. There were but two nations really free in the true sense—England and America; and the former would be more so, even, than she was at present, by the admission of a large body of the intelligent of the working classes to the suffrage. [Cheers.] Happily the principle of national liberty was spreading among all civilized men, and there was reason to hope that a united Italy would soon take its place in the family of nations that had successfully asserted their right to rule themselves. [Loud cheers.] Without doubt this would be the issue of the present noble movement, if foreign intervention did not prevent it, and he trusted that England, at all events, would be no party to so dishonorable a proceeding. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Purser, of New-York, in an eloquent speech, proposed "The Press—alike the offspring and exponent of civilization and progress."

Dr. Mackay responded. A really free Press, he said, was of very modern date, and a free newspaper press existed nowhere but in England and America. In the course of a hundred years he anticipated it would be free everywhere [cheers;] and meanwhile the free Press of these two nations was exercising a wondrous influence for good all over the world. It was a great blessing for England, he believed, that America achieved her freedom. [Hear, hear.] The people of America fought for the principle that taxation apart from representation was tyranny, and the people of England were now about to fight for the same principle in the House of Commons. To morrow night the battle would be begun, [cheers] and it was devoutly to be hoped that the triumph would be speedy and complete. [Cheers.]

"See the conquering hero comes."

Mr. M. K. Kellogg proposed, "The American Association in London," and coupled with it the name of

Mr. Thornton Hunt, who, in responding, stated that the object of the association was twofold—to cultivate a friendly feeling between Englishmen and Americans, and to relieve destitute citizens of the United States, fifty of whom had been materially assisted during the past year.

Gen. Vandenberg gave "The American and British Mercantile Marine," which was responded to by Mr. Moran, Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Croskey begged permission to give a toast which was not on the Chairman's list, and proceeded to eulogise Gen. Garibaldi, whose health and success to his enterprize he concluded by proposing, amidst rapturous cheers.

The Chairman of the Garibaldi Fund announced that he had just received a letter from the General asking for two ships manned with Armstrong guns.

Mr. Bailey next gave "The Free Institutions of England and the United States,—the seeds of liberty throughout the world."

Dr. Macgowan responded.

The remaining toasts were "The Vice-President of the Association, Mr. Croskey," and "The Ladies," which were duly honored, and the company separated about midnight.

THE MASSACRE IN SYRIA.

Advices from Beyrout to the 21st ult. state that the Druses, reinforced by hordes of plundering Kurds and Bedouins, had attacked the town of Zahil, the last refuge of the Christians. The town was entirely burnt down, and 1,000 Christians were murdered.

Dheir el Kamar, in consequence of the inhabitants having been unarmed, was plundered and deserted.

Other acts of incendiarism, pillage and murder had been perpetrated by the "anti" Lebanons. It was said that the children at the school Malahala had been killed, notwithstanding they were under the protection of the French flag, and that the French Consul had sent to withdraw the children from the Catholic colleges.

The Turkish military reinforcements had not arrived at Beyrout.

FUNERAL OF PRINCE JEROME.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London News.

The funeral of Prince Jerome, like all splendid spectacles, attracted a great crowd. The day was fine, but somewhat sultry. The line of the procession ultimately decided upon—the Rue Rivoli, Place de la Concorde, and the Pont des Invalides—enabled the greatest number of people possible to have a good view of the gorgeous pageant. The Tuileries gardens, which it was for a time feared would be closed, were kept open as usual, and the terraces which command the Place de la Concorde and line the railing of the Rue Rivoli, were closely packed from an early hour. The Place de la Concorde itself was not so full as I have often seen it on an illumination night; but still the troops and National Guards were hemmed it on either side by very dense masses, occupying, perhaps, half the vast arena. The shops were not generally closed, and although nothing could be more respectful than the attitude of the crowd as the coffin passed, there was nothing at all like that universally pervading sentiment of a really national mourning such as has been witnessed on former occasions—at the funeral of the Duke of Orleans for instance. The troops lined the whole route from the gates of the Palais Royal to those of the Invalides. The clergy of St. Roch, assisted by the Emperor's chaplains, took charge of the corpse, and marched before and by the side of it, carrying lighted wax tapers. The funeral car was the very one used for the interment of the lamented Duke of Orleans, but it had been redecorated and was resplendent with silver ornaments. The pall-bearers were M. Fould, Minister of State; Admiral Hamelin, Minister of Marine; Marshal Vaillant, and M. Troplong, the President of the Senate. Prince Napoleon was the chief mourner, and it was much remarked that he appeared profoundly afflicted. He followed the coffin bareheaded, wearing a black cloak over his general's uniform. The marshals commanding districts had been summoned to Paris to take part in the ceremony, and marched behind Prince Napoleon. Marshals Niel and Canrobert and the Duke of Malakoff were recognised by the crowd with much interest. A number of mourning and other carriages followed. The procession was so long that it took upwards of two hours to defile. Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris, performed the funeral service, and after an oration by the Bishop of Troyes, which will doubtless be published in the *Moniteur* to-morrow, the body was lowered into the vault of the chapel of St. Jerome, which the deceased prince some time since selected for his resting place. Nothing could exceed the splendor of the mourning decorations of the chapel.

The crowd on the Place des Invalides broke through the lines of the police, and I hear that an old man was killed, and a woman taken with premature labor in consequence of fright.

Commercial Intelligence by the Connaught.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Monday, July 9.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 15,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export. The market closes active and firmer, with less irregularity in prices.

Saturday's business reached 20,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE.

There has been no market at Manchester since the sailing of the *Africa*.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET;

Breadstuffs are dull and sales quite unimportant. Corn steady, at 30s. 6d. for mixed. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market is dull, but steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes dull. Sugars buoyant, and all qualities slightly higher. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet; Carolina, 24s. 9d. Resin steady, at 4s. 5d. for common. Spirits Turpentine dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Monday, July 9—P. M.

Consols close at 93¾@93⅞ for money, and 93⅞ for account.

Breadstuffs dull and easier, but quotations unchanged. Sugar firm, but little demand. Coffee firm. Rice dull. Tallow quiet.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London, Tuesday.

Consols, 93¾@93⅞.

London, Wednesday.

Weather fine. English and foreign Wheat steady at Monday's prices.

London, Wednesday—1 P. M.

Consols for money 99@93½, and for account 93⅛@93¼.

Liverpool, Wednesday.

Cotton—Sales probably about 10,000 bales: good demand, and prices steady.

THE ZOUAVES.

THEIR DRILL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

An Immense and Enthusiastic Audience.

Sketch of the Origin and History of the French Zouaves.

The name Zouave is just now a household word. The occasion of its immediate prominence is, as is well known, the fact that a military corps of youths, hailing from the "City of Skunks," is now in our midst. Attired in singular garb; heralded by thousands of pens, as moral, brave, wealthy, skillful and wonderful, they have come suddenly upon us in the very doggiest of dog-days, and without waiting for rest, refreshment or a barber, have daily, nay hourly, astonished, delighted, surprised the few thousands of Gotham's citizens who prefer the exciting sensations of our City life, to the quiet retiracy of a rural retreat. We see in the shop windows Zouave hats, caps, coats, canes, umbrellas and shoes. There is nothing which has hitherto been baptized Jenny Lind, Sontag, Patti or Heenan, but now can be found with the Algerine prefix—the African cognomen.

Although this corps has given a number of public exhibitions, now at the Park and again at some of our larger squares, it has at no time been brought so prominently before the public as on the occasion of its grand dress drill and theatrical performance at the Academy of Music last evening. Before referring to that exhibition it may be of interest for the reader to be somewhat familiarized with the original Zouave regiments, their formation and history; and, in brief, we will attempt to accomplish that end.

A decree of Oct. 1, 1830, approved by a royal ordinance March 21, 1831, created two battalions of Zouaves in the French service. To perceive the necessity for this body of troops, to understand the nature of the service required of them, and to obtain a just notion of their important position in African affairs, it will be necessary to glance for a moment at the previous history of Algeria under the Deys, and especially at the history of that Turkish militia which they were to replace—a body of irresponsible tyrants, which, since 1516, had exercised the greatest power in Africa, and had rendered their name hated and feared by the most distant tribes.

In consequence of the power which Barbarossa, a noted pirate of Turkey, obtained in Algeria, when, at the request of the Turkish Emirs, he had driven out the Christians who had attempted the subjugation of Algeria, he was enabled to declare himself Sultan or Dey of Algiers, and for several years succeeded in peacefully maintaining his position. In 1521 he was succeeded by his brother, by whose ability, skill and courage the Ottoman power was firmly established in Northwestern Africa. The inhabitants, both Moor and Arab, hated him, and he was continually harrassed by them and by the Christians from the North. Their incursions were so constant and their annoyances so incessant that he was compelled to form a large body of mercenary troops, on whom alone he could rely, and by whom alone he could maintain his supremacy. These were drawn mostly from Turkey, and were consequently united with him by a feeling of mutual dependence in common danger, and at the same time bound by no feeling of interest or affection to the inhabitants of the soil. They soon became a power in the land; they were inured to hardship, were always on the alert, were brave and unrelenting. Becoming tired of their master, they slew him; one act of insubordination followed another; Deys were elevated and deposed at their *dicta*; their will was supreme, their decision final. It is recorded that in the short space of twenty years, there were six Deys, nominally their rulers, in reality their tools, of whom four were decapitated, one abdicated through fear, while only one died peacefully in the exercise of his governing functions. This body of troops called themselves Odjacks. In 1629 they numbered 20,000 active, shrewd, well disciplined and capable men, who were always ready for murder, pillage, rapine or war. In no case was a Moor allowed to serve in the army, and all advancement in the service of the State, was also denied them. None but Turks, or in some cases renegade Christians, were allowed to lead the soldiers, and hence no spirit of patriotism was found in the breasts of officer or soldier, which would in the least degree mollify the savage cruelty with which the natives were treated; and at last, after the lapse of years, the poor inhabitants had become so accustomed to the unkindness, the barbarity and the tyranny of the soldiery, that they settled down into sullen subjection till spirit and hope were lost and resistance ceased to be an idea in their minds.

In the year 1830, the Dey of Algiers was one Hussein Pacha, who seems to have been a person of rare talent in those days; who combined the peculiarities of the Odjack with a correct and systematic idea of military discipline. He was not a favorite with the soldiers, who disliked him, because at one time he took from them a number of camels laden with precious spoils, and restored them to their owner, with whose fair daughter he had become enamored, and whom he subsequently married. The act of restoration, of course, did not affect the whole army, but the placing of a Moorish woman at the head of the Royal Harem was considered an outrageous insult to every dirty Turk in the ranks, the death of the amorous Sultan was secretly determined upon, and a wide-spread plot was formed, the carrying out of which would have sent Hussein Pacha to his last account in a very short space of time. He was, however, too keen an observer of men to be kept long in the dark; he saw that the long-established unity of Dey and Odjack was tottering on the verge of dissolution, and while yet ignorant of the aforementioned plot against his life, determined upon a bold scheme which should strike terror into the minds of his followers, and reëstablish himself firmly upon their shoulders. The difficulty with France rendered the necessity of some step immediate, and he devised and executed the following: On the 1st of June, 1830, he invited one hundred and fifty of his chief subordinates to meet him at a favorite place of resort, where they should dine and wine together. The invitation was accepted; they went to the rendezvous; at a given signal every man was seized, his arms tied behind him and his eyes blindfolded. They were then marched to an immense natural cave near by, into which they were rudely thrust, and where, the entrance being carefully sealed up, they were left to grope, to starve, to linger in dreadful agony, and to die. The agents of this terrific revenge were instantly elevated in rank, and informed that so long as they behaved with propriety and served the Dey with faithfulness, they might expect every earthly enjoyment and all future bliss; while, if they rebelled or in any way crossed his purposes, they might anticipate a fate in every way the equal of the one they had aided in giving their fellow officers.

Such deeds as the foregoing were of frequent occurrence and failed to secure the desired effect. To be sure the Sultan was feared, but he was also hated, and his foes waited only for the opportunity to vent upon him their long-treasured spleen.

On the 12th of June, 1830, when the French fleet sailed up to the port of Algiers, occasion seemed to offer the long-desired day of revenge, and in a body the Odjacks tendered their services to the French Commander, Gen. Clausel; he declined the offer, which was subsequently accepted by a less scrupulous power, and Hussein Pacha was left out in the cold.

Of course the news was soon spread far and wide that the Odjacks had deserted their chieftain and had joined the French. This news struck great terror into the hearts of the Arabs; but when the contradiction became bruited about and the fact was known that the French had refused admittance to their camp-fires, for the hated troopers, it caused a sensation of relief, and an elevation of spirit no less marked among the down-trodden tribes.

The French commander, having noticed the respect paid to the Odjacks by the natives, having seen the absolute rule which they held over the people of the country, and having observed the high state of discipline and the effective method of warfare adopted by these soldiery, determined to organize a body of troops, which should resemble, and in fact be based on a model derived from the Algerine pretorians described above. He desired to make the corps a marked feature of his command, to give them special and honorable duty, and to designate them by some name as significant as that held by the Odjacks under the old *régime*. As it was a matter of some importance, he considered a long while before he came to the conclusion that

THE ZOUAVES

would be a proper, suggestive and fitting title, for what he intended should be the "crack corps" of his grand army. The term is derived from the Arabic word *zouaoua*. The Zouaoua are a tribe, or rather a confederation of tribes, who inhabit the gorges of the Jurjura Mountains, which mountains separate Algeria from Constantine. They were fine soldiers—brave, fierce and laborious. They were confessedly the best troops in the country, and the only ones who had given in a merely nominal submission to the Turks. This being the fact, it was esteemed a distinctive honor when the General gave their name to his newly formed battalions. All the officers were Frenchmen, and a great majority of the soldiers also. In fact, but very few, and only as a reward for some deed of daring, of the natives were allowed to serve even as common soldiers in this favorite arm of the service. The service was altogether voluntary, none being appointed to serve in the ranks of this envied corps, save those who personally applied for and deserved the honor. Scores of young and daring spirits were found who joyfully embraced this life, so harassing, so exciting, so full of peril and of rude labor. The two battalions were formed, at every battle they did noble service, and soon had that place conceded to them, which their General had designed for them—the head and front of the army of France in Algeria. The first battalion was commanded by Major Maumet and the second by Capt. Duvivier, who died in Paris in 1848.

The discipline of this body of men was rigorous in the extreme, and their labor excessively wearisome. After a series of months, leading this life daily, they became wonders of physical endurance. To the discipline maintained by their commanders were due the tremendous working power, the tirelessness, the self-dependence, and all the other qualities possessed in so eminent a degree by these peculiar men and irresistible soldiers. The Zouaves were never allowed to be idle. If not laboring they were studying and practicing with their arms, learning the scientific as well as the practical part of their arduous duties. Their relaxations, their pastimes would make a modern soldier stare, if not swear; they would fence with the mounted bayonet, jump, leap, wrestle, climb, run for miles at a time, swim, put up and tear down temporary structures, throw up embankments, erect and destroy bridges, carry heavy burdens, ride, and in every way train their muscular developments and their physical frame. They were required to be masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, builders, ditchers, farmers, fishermen and hunters. By practice, they soon became enabled to make long marches, to sustain the heaviest burdens for a long time, to go without eating, drinking or sleeping for a great length of time, to do anything and everything that time and occasion might seem to demand, to be surprised at nothing, to be prepared for everything, to eat food cooked or raw, fresh or old, sweet or putrid, to drink water from the gushing spring or the purlieus of the stable, to be wet or dry, to be merry, courteous, brave, ready, hardy, quick and capable, at all times, and, above all things, to obey with the most implicit faith the command, suggestion, hint, word or look of their Captain.

THEIR DRESS

was picturesque in the extreme, and yet the best possible cut for their necessities. The fancy *fez*, the hollow-backed jacket, the baggy trowsers extending to the calf of the leg and tying up in folds, the slashing boots and the general devil-me-care style, was calculated to take the eye, please the sense, and impress the scene indelibly on the mind of the beholder. If the Zouaves should be deprived by siege of their ammunition, they would fight with the butt end of their guns; if by stratagem they should lose their guns, they would throw stones; if there were no stones they would indulge in fistiana, and if their hands and feet were cut off, they would "butt" with their heads and pummel with their stumps.

These, then, were the men chosen by the French to take the place in Algerian eyes of the Odjacks who, for so long a time, were the terror and the pest of the country.

Not to prolong the account, we will briefly glance at the Zouaves as we find them in the French army at a later day. During the Crimean and Italian wars, we hear of them as invariably the heroes of the day. They are always *first*—always *best*; the first to begin and the last to leave. Hard, dissolute, wayward, (except with their officers,) utterly regardless of right and wrong, dashing, drinking, swearing, carousing, fearless able, with strong attachments and bitter hatreds at all times prepared and never unready, they won from St. Arnaud at the battle of the Alma the title of "the bravest soldiers in the world;" and from Louis Napoleon, at Solferino, "they are my pets." Their devotion to their Colonel is touching. "Papa," they call him, and render to him an obedience such as few papas in this part of the world get from their offspring. Is he sick? They nurse him tenderly, they watch him carefully and guard him jealously. Does he need some daring spirit for a deed of danger and of honor? A score contest for the place. Does he wish a personal favor granted? The entire regiment would fight for the privilege of obliging Papa. And in turn, the Colonel loves his men. They are to him as children; in their good and brave deeds he finds glory; in their prestige he finds honor, and in their danger he finds for himself a post of equal peril; and side by side the officer and the soldier fight for their country, their regiment and themselves.

It is after these men that

THE UNITED STATES ZOUAVE CADETS,

hailing from Chicago, are modeled. If we understand them correctly, our military friends from the West have formed themselves into a volunteer military association for the purpose of perfecting themselves in all those peculiarities, which having attracted the attention of the world to the Zouaves of the French Army, have given to them a character as lasting as time, and a reputation as dear to them as the apples of their several eyes.

Our Chicago friends have been practicing some little time, they have boughten themselves a uniform, of which we shall speak presently; they have adopted a code of rules, have established a reputation, and at last are found displaying themselves at the request of His Honor the Mayor and sundry State Military Officials, at the Academy of Music. Pointing to their uniform, their code, their reputation and their display, they say "*Hic currus et arma*." That being the case we shall embrace the present occasion to examine both *currus et arma*, and tell the public what we think of them.

The American Zouave differs from and resembles the French Zouave, in various and sundry particulars. The American, or rather, the Chicagonian Zouave does not smoke, he does not chew the balmy weed, he does not swear, nor play billiards, nor drink rum, whisky, wine, cordials, coffee, tea, or other beverages calculated to excite the nerves, to quiet the conscience, and to infuse jollity into his every fibre; but the French Zouave does all these things. He eats, drinks and is merry because, as is often the case, on the morrow he dies, and he is bound to have a good time while he lives, leaving it to others than himself to take charge of his hereafter. The American Zouave apparently takes great pride in standing erect and cultivating a West Pointish walk, while the truthfulness of history compels us to say that the French Zouave is a reckless, rollicking dog, now walking, now skipping, with his hands on his head, in his pockets, or folded before him, just as the fancy suits him. The American Zouave wears pantaloons of one kind and length; the French Zouave wears another. The one astonishes the beholder with beautifully belled buttons, while the other would as soon wear a pair of tortoise-shelled eye-glasses in the heat of battle as button himself up with the bell-shaped fasteners. And, indeed, it would be no difficult task for us, did we have space or inclination, to point out many other matters wherein the two types of Zouavism differ. But it is unnecessary, and might be misconstrued into a determination to find fault with this very gentlemanly and entirely moral set of young military men, whose advent into this City we so kindly and fully noticed at the time, and whose every subsequent public movement has been duly chronicled by the Daily Times.

It having been announced in the Times of yesterday that the Chicago Zouaves would give a grand dress exhibition at the Academy of Music, and as everybody has been thinking Zouave and talking Zouave for the past ten days, there was a grand flutter and commotion, both in upper-tendom and lower-twentydom. Early in the day several thousands of tickets were disposed of, and there was every indication of a grand rush, jam and squeeze. At a quarter past 7 o'clock we entered the door of the Academy and found that our utmost anticipations were exceeded, and that a crowd such as no man would care to number had already congregated in that beautiful temple of the Arts. Several rows of seats in the front of the parquet were reserved for the invited guests and military officers who accompanied the exhibitors. The rest of the spacious building was densely packed with men, women, and children; and every symptom of a wonderfully hot and uncomfortable evening presented itself to our admiring gaze. The Reporters had not been cared for; there were no desks or tables for them to write on, and no seats for them to sit upon; and had it not been for the untiring devotion to the interests of the dear public which the Times people exhibit in so marked a degree, there would have been no account of the grand affair in this issue. As it was, in an obscure corner of the orchestral inclosure, with a Kossuth hat for a table, and a bass-viol for a seat, we were unable to glean a few facts and note them, until in desperation we rushed upon the stage, and from a fly managed to write the following:

THE STAGE

was unornamented. At the rear was a landscape which has figured extensively during the last five years, representing the scenery of several different sections of the old country, and worthy of high praise, only for the extraordinary number of cobwebs and other spidereal executions, for mention of which we have not space at this present. About twenty-five feet from the foot-lights was stacked a row of muskets, thirty-nine in all. All else was barren and bare. Precisely at 7¾ o'clock a venerable colored individual came upon the stage, blunderingly attempting to find his way to the orchestral entrance. His advent was greeted with applause—his three deprecating bows with derisive laughter, and his sudden fall through a trap created the most intense enthusiasm. At eight o'clock distant music was heard, announcing the coming of the great-looked-for. Soon their regular and martial tread was heard, and presently the nine and thirty pairs of pantaloons appeared upon the stage of the Academy of Music. Taking their positions immediately behind the row of muskets, at the word of command they saluted the audience, wiggled their left legs, and rested from their labors. Dodworth's Band then gave some delightful music, after which the

DRILL BEGAN.

Probably not ten in a hundred of our readers would understand a technical report of the wonderful evolutions and exercises which the company went through with, and we shall endeavor to give such a popular representation of their performances as will be intelligible to the general reader.

At first, in squads of four, the men came upon the stage, forming into two lines, as before, behind the stack of guns, the order to "unstack" was given, and quick as a flash each man took his musket, and the "order arms" was executed in as accurate and well-timed a manner as ever was done by the famous Seventh. A series of orders was then given in rapid succession, which were obeyed by the entire company as if by mechanism. They marched around the stage slowly, then quickly, then on a trot, then on a run, suddenly turning face to rear; the same movements were performed, all acting, moving and resting in the most perfect concert. They were then exercised in the common Manual, each operation being received with great applause by the rather over-enthusiastic audience who almost went into fits when the much-loved "order arms" was announced. They shouldered arms, trailed arms, supported arms, and ordered arms over and over again, always doing it well, and with such rapidity of execution and symmetry of movement, that to the uninitiated it seemed marvelous beyond belief. The order to load was executed finely. The advance arms, draw rod, return rod, present arms, fire and rest, were put through in a style calculated to astound the natives, and make tyrants tremble. They then fired at will, fired by file, fired by platoon, and fired altogether. After they had got through firing, they went through the Manual again, winding up by several dashes towards the foot-lights, seemingly bent on landing their individual Zouaveships into Harvey Dodworth's lap, but suddenly halting, would turn to the right and frantically rush toward the very blue lake on the drop in the rear of the stage—then fixing bayonets quick as a flash, they wheeled around and turned around, and almost jumped Jim Crow, till after fifteen minutes' labor, they received the order to "stack arms," "salute," and "retire." As they went off an immense audience, numbering certainly five thousand people, cheered, hurrahed, clapped, and shouted for very joy. An intermission of ten minutes was agreeably occupied in listening to Dodworth's harmonies and in watching sundry small boys who, having reached a perilous eminence on the top of the highest box in the row, came very near breaking their Celtic necks in a ground and lofty tumble to the floor.

The Company reappeared, and after a side step to the left and an unstacking of arms, ran in double quick time to the footlights, then around the stage, backed, ran up and down, wheeled, turned, stood silent as the grave and motionless as tombstones, in the form of a cross. In this position they went through the same exercises as when in line, eliciting round after round of applause, much to the annoyance of the Colonel, who finally approached the lights, and addressing the audience, requested them to desist from applause, no matter how much it was deserved, as it interrupted with the hearing of his orders.

One of the most interesting portions of the entertainment was the

SKIRMISH DRILL.

At the word the lines separated, forming into a huge parallelogram, with the Colonel in the centre. They fired kneeling, reloaded in the same position and fired again. Then up on their feet in squads of four men each, they ran rapidly around the stage, falling speedily into line at the rear. Falling back four paces, they obeyed the "order arms," "ground arms," and "rest," and another intermission followed.

When the Company next came on to the stage the guns were, in obedience to the "ground arms," lying upon the stage floor. The men marched over them and through the passage ways, falling into double line and walking briskly with locked step around the stage. Placing their hands on each others' shoulders and locking step more closely, they formed a complete circle, in which form they also rounded the stage. Closing in they sat in each others laps, their hands being as before, and the circle remaining complete. Removing their hats they shouted in good time and simultaneously, "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, hurrah, Zouave!" Then quickly moving around in the circle, the Colonel being in the centre, they saluted the audience and were again dismissed.

The next movement was the "fire in advance," showing how easily a very few men trained in that way could clear a street of a mob. The company being drawn up in two lines, the word was given to "fire." The front line obeyed, and instantly opened their ranks, allowing the rear line to step forward, with loaded guns. While the line which had just fired were reloading, the second line presented a ray of bristling bayonets, fixed into loaded guns. The loading of the first being completed the second line discharged their muskets, and opening, allowed the first line to advance, and so on until the front of the stage was reached. "Fire in retreat," which was the reverse of the foregoing was then exercised. The skirmishers then had another trial; they knelt and fired; they closed their ranks and sat down, got up again, marched in single file, then ran quickly, forming another square, then separated in two squares, then forming in squads of four, back to back, went through the "parry and thrust" exercise; then rested, lying at full length on their bellies, looking like thirty-nine school-boys sliding down hill, and having the jolliest kind of a real old time. Rising, they would cut and thrust, leap to the rear, receive and repulse an imaginary assailant, hold their guns over head, and at the word, fall cawallop on their faces again, with sufficient force to break the bones of any black-trousered man in the world. While so resting, the order being given they turned quickly on their backs, and in that position loaded their guns, turning over at the word and firing quick and fast. Up they got again, continued the fight with the imaginary foe for a long time, until "rally" was called, when with a shout that would almost raise the dead, they eagerly and furiously rushed to the rear of the stage, forming instantly a compact group, with the Colonel in the centre and the standards in the rear.

THE DRUMMER AND FIFER

then favored us with a squeak and a noise, which a military gentleman kindly informed us was the way in which the "United States Army performed the *Reveille*," and which information was gratefully received, as without it no mortal man could have told what under the sun the two little men were trying to do.

After this the

TAP DRILL

was gone through with. This consists simply of the exercises of the Manual, the same being performed at the tap of the drum, instead of by word of command—hence its name.

This being done, Col. Ellsworth, accompanied by Col. Pinckney and two other officers, approached the foot-lights, and, after considerable applause,

COL. ELLSWORTH SPOKE

as follows: "I believe it is customary on all such occasions as this for some one to say a few words. I take advantage of this custom to apologise for our drill of this evening. We have been cramped for room, having no 'length' at all but this great 'depth,' which is of no service to us at all. Consequently we have been somewhat embarrassed, and particularly was this the case in the 'Skirmish Drill,' which had to be almost entirely omitted. I have another and more agreeable duty to perform, and that is to thank you for your attendance and your kind attention. Until this evening you were all strangers, though now, I trust, our friends. [Applause, and a bouquet.] I am very grateful personally, and can say the same for all of my command. We will now attempt a 'charge,' though I am fearful of the result." [Great applause.]

The Company then formed into line preparatory to giving

THE CHARGE,

which was to be the feature of the evening. "Present arms"—"Shoulder arms"—"Forward," were obeyed; at a quick, steady, easy trot they started, gradually accelerating their speed, till "Charge," yelled the Colonel, "Yah," responded the men—a rush—a dash—down to the very edge of the stage, engulfing the little commander, and startling everybody in the house so completely that a moment of intense silence passed before the audience recovered itself, at the expiration of which time they burst into an uncontrolable and long prolonged cheering, shouting, whistling and huzzaing, which made the proud blood dance in the cheeks of the Zouaves and tingle in the veins of the listeners.

Thus ended the exhibition—as such, a great success—an evidence of what can be done by patient toil, persevering system, and unflagging energy—but by no means an exhibition of French Zouavism, as understood in the days of Maumet and Duvivier, or as was exhibited during the memorable campaigns of 1855 and 1859.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE ZOUAVES.

The Zouaves will leave this City for Boston this afternoon. The following order has been issued by Col. Pinckney:

Detachments of twenty files, with officers, having reported from the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Seventy-ninth Regiments, to parade as a battalion to escort the Zouave Cadets on their departure to Boston, the remaining Regiments are respectfully invited to send a detachment to form battalion line in Lafayette-place at 4 o'clock P. M., on Friday—to-morrow. By request of

Col. J. C. PINCKNEY.

The Sixth Regiment contemplated an excursion to West Point in a day or two, but the Zouaves being limited as to time, having been already four weeks from home, the trip cannot come off.

From Havana and New-Orleans.

The United States Mail steamship *De Soto*, J. Johnston, Commander, from Havana, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

The *De Soto* left New-Orleans July 12, and arrived at Havana on the morning of the 14th, and left Havana for New-York at noon on the 15th. She has had pleasant weather during the passage.

At New-Orleans the weather was exceedingly hot, but the health of the city remained good, not a case of yellow fever having occurred up to the time of the *De Soto's* departure.

At Havana the weather was not so hot; but few cases of yellow fever were occurring, and those were not of a malignant type. The city was considered much more healthy than for several years past.

There was very little business doing except in sugar. Several vessels in the harbor were loading with that article for the United States and Europe.

The *De Soto* brings a moderate freight and a large list of passengers.

At 3½ A. M., passed the steamship *Quaker City*, bound South.

Freights remained active, with numerous arrivals during the past week.

Exchanges—London, 60 days, 12¾@13½ prem.; New-York and Northern ports, 60 days, ¾@1½ prem.; New-York short sight, 2½@3½.

We are indebted to the *De Soto's* Purser for favors.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

Now, that all the recruits have left Governor's Island, that post is garrisoned merely by the permanent party, whose strength has diminished recently. Recruiting for the several regiments is to continue with fresh vigor at the different rendezvous.

The minutes of the General Courts-Martial, which were held at Baton Rouge, Carlisle and Fort Columbus, having been submitted to and returned by the War Department, have been complied with.

Orders were received yesterday evening at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to fit out in thirty days the United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna*. She was, accordingly, hauled alongside the wharf to undergo immediate repairs. An armament will be completed for her by the ordnance authorities, and every effort will be made to have her ready for sea by the 18th of August. It has not transpired to what squadron she will be sent, but rumor states that her destination is the Mediterranean.

In consequence of the exposure to the sun of the splendid steam-frigate *Roanoke*, which has been lying unstripped and unhoused at the Navy-yard since her return with the Japanese, requisitions were made to the Department to have her masts taken out, &c. She will probably be surveyed and put in ordinary trim in a few days.

It has been decided since the *Constitution* frigate was ordered to be fitted out as a school-ship, to detach from that service the corvette *Plymouth*, one vessel being sufficient for it.

We learn from Norfolk that the *Seminole* anchored in the stream on Wednesday, and did not then leave finally for Brazil.

Expedition to the British American Fishing Grounds.—The steamer *City of New-York*, of about 500 tons, chartered by the United States Government, left Boston on Wednesday for the fishing grounds of the British North American Provinces. The steamer took as passenger Ex-Gov. Hubbard, of New-Hampshire, one of the United States Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, with other Washington Engineers and officials. At St. Johns, N. F., the British Commissioners will join the party, and together they will proceed to define the Fishing Boundaries as provided for in the treaty between this country and England. Among the party from the United States is a gentleman of Seabrook, N. H., of great experience in all matters connected with the fishing interest, and having a thorough knowledge of the localities which the Commissioners are about to visit. The expedition will return about the first of September. The *City of New-York* is under the command of Capt. R. B. Pegram, United States Navy.

Destructive Fire at Sing Sing.—On Wednesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the sash and blind factory of Mr. Henry Hagemann, near the lower landing at Sing Sing. The flames spread rapidly to the factory and blacksmith shop owned by Mr. Washington Carpenter, and occupied by Mr. Melross. The buildings and their contents were entirely destroyed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The firemen, by their exertions, saved the adjoining buildings from sharing in the conflagration. The loss will fall heavy upon Messrs. Carpenter and Melross, as they were not insured, but the amount we could not learn. The loss to Mr. Hageman is estimated at $4,000, also not insured.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.

Free-Labor and Slave-Labor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, February, 1860.

The superior economy of Free-labor, as compared with Slave-labor, can be demonstrated even rom the example of Jamaica. The planter, who complains the loudest against the parent Government for admitting slave-grown sugars on a par with free-grown sugars, does not deny that free-labor is the cheaper of the two. He attributes his misfortunes to the abolition of one system without a corresponding introduction of the other. He offers to compete with slave-labor provided he can command a sufficient supply of free-labor. While I believe, and have already endeavored to show, that an undoubted scarcity of labor was aggravated by the course that the planters themselves pursued, and is not to be attributed, as some pretend, to creole indolence; while the planters of Jamaica, as a class, have been opposed to improvement, and, in their obstinate determination, even at this day, to follow the old routine, find themselves, as manufacturers or agriculturists, behind the age, and, from this cause alone, unable to compete with the planters of Cuba and Louisiana; while it is certain that the scanty laboring force of the Island is not economized, and the enemies of immigration have found in the fact a powerful argument of opposition—it is, at the same time, true that free-labor in Jamaica was never allowed a fair start. With its present force of 20,000 uncertain laborers engaged in sugar cultivation, and utterly destitute of capital, Jamaica cannot be considered the rival of Cuba, nor ought any deduction unfavorable to free-labor be deduced from the depression of the one and the high prosperity of the other. It is not a competition between slave and free labor, but, practically, between slave-labor and no labor at all. And herein we find a state of things for which the Imperial Government is in a measure responsible. It was not that they committed the dazzling mistake of a sudden emancipation;—it was not that they withdrew protection from the infant system, and left it unaided to fight out the battle, but that they cut off the reinforcements which, in a sparsely-settled country, free labor imperatively and constantly demands; they refused supplies, more needed in Jamaica than in northern colonies, and without which even the most enduring energy would be compelled to halt in the race for empire. It is folly to dream over the mistakes of British emancipation if we fail to read from them a practical lesson; and such a lesson as will benefit Jamaica at the eleventh hour is yet to be learnt. By the light of experience we are able now to see that if a free immigration had been poured into the island *before* abolition—if free labor had been introduced to fight slave labor on its own ground—slave labor must have been defeated in the contest; and no violent revolution would have marked its extinction. If free immigration had been poured into Jamaica *after* abolition, there cannot be a reasonable doubt that the island would have been redeemed from bankruptcy, and from other burdens laid upon it by a slave system and the peculiar aristocracy that it fostered. Other colonies have thus regained their lost position. Other colonies establish beyond a peradventure the superior economy of free labor, and even Jamaica, exceptional Jamaica, with its ruined proprietary and scanty population—desolate, deserted, degraded Jamaica, points feebly to the same result.

Before I produce figures on the labor question of Jamaica, I will admit that they are to be obtained with difficulty, and must be received with caution. Statistics of all kinds are imperfect, and there is not an agricultural return to be found among the proceedings of the Assembly for twenty-five years back. This neglect is the more deplorable, as information from every estate in the island is required for a solid and reliable basis of legislation. Plantation management in Jamaica is a confusion of contradictions. The books of a South-Side sugar estate would give no adequate idea of the cost of labor on a North Side estate, and neither would be applicable to an estate in the interior. I, myself, know of cases where the expenses of labor in producing a hogshead of sugar have been £4, and of others where they have been double and treble that amount. So, too, I know of cases where the planter has been in distress for labor, and of cases where the laborer has been in distress for work. Most positive assertions of a most opposite character and tendency are violently made by persons who ought to know the truth, if they could divest themselves of prejudice; and it is not, therefore, surprising to hear so many contradictory opinions on the labor question expressed abroad, when so many contradictory opinions are entertained within the island itself. While I am tempted to make an estimate of the cost of sugar production in Jamaica, I am, at the same time, free to admit that estates, in districts where labor is scarce, will think my average below, while others well stocked with labor will deem it above the mark. I can only say to this that my sole object has been to arrive at the truth—that my information has been obtained from intelligent sources—and that whenever I am proved wrong, I shall be most willing to admit and correct the error.

Every planter in Jamaica knows from his own books, if they go back far enough, that free labor is cheaper than slave labor. He knows that the cultivation of an acre of cane does not now cost him $40, when, in other times, it cost him $80. He knows that, under Slavery, the cost of digging an acre of cane holes was from $35 to $45, while, under Freedom, it is from $8 to $15. He knows that under one system 30 per cent. of his laboring force were non-effectives, and had to be fed and clothed like the rest, while, under freedom, no work is paid for that is not actually performed. He knows that a free laborer is not bought with a sum that can be otherwise laid out at profitable interest—that ten and even fifteen per cent. are allowances no longer to be made for death and depreciation. These are facts readily admitted; any one who takes the trouble to think about them will see their force; but it is not so readily admitted that Jamaica planters, in spite of the great scarcity of labor, have it in their power to produce sugar at a cheaper cost than it is produced in Cuba and Louisiana, and much cheaper than it was produced by their predecessors before they quietly accepted the destiny of Ruin which they considered impossible to avert, and the merest folly to fight against.

The average exportation of sugar from the island of Jamaica, during the past few years, has been about fifty millions of pounds. I estimate the laboring force on the estates at twenty thousand—about equal to the number of acres in cane cultivation. This would give some sixty or seventy laborers to each estate. I have received this estimate from many reliable sources, and believe it to be as near the truth as it is possible to get in the absence of precise returns. But it must not be imagined that these are steady laborers, working on the same estates from year's end to year's end. Many of them are perpetually on the move, others only work on estates a month or two out of the twelve; some offer their services when they are least wanted; nearly all have provision grounds of their own, which require their attention when the estates are most hardly pressed for labor; nearly all are independent of the planter for their daily bread. Nine-tenths of the Jamaica labor, and more, is essentially of this transient character. It is not the negro's fault; very few estates can afford to keep up a large and constant agricultural force—*that* was one of the necessary extravagances of Slavery—and when the crop season comes and a simultaneous rush is made upon the labor market, it is found altogether inadequate to the demand. The negro, who has his own acre to look after, is bitterly denounced by the planter when he is independent enough to decline the high wages which, during the few weeks of crop time, the latter would doubtless be willing to pay. But, in my judgment, the very fact that large numbers of the agricultural population are able to refuse the work and wages that, at certain seasons, the planters offer, is to their credit rather than to their shame. When, therefore, I estimate the actual laboring force at twenty thousand, I mean that this is the number usually employed on the sugar estates throughout the year. There are possibly forty thousand laborers, in all, who give transient work to the estates, but at one and the same time the number actually at work, or the number that can be commanded, does not average more than twenty thousand. These twenty thousand laborers, taking them *en masse*, do not work for estates more than one hundred and seventy days in the year, sometimes three and sometimes four days in the week. They devote the balance of their time to their provision-grounds, and go to market on Saturdays. When, therefore, it appears, from these data, that each laborer annually produces 2,500 pounds of sugar and a puncheon of rum, it must be borne in mind that he produces besides from his own grounds, a sufficient quantity of provisions to supply the wants of himself and family, and, very often, a considerable surplus to sell at market.

I take a high average when I place the price of estate labor at thirty cents a day. A good workman can earn fifty cents by digging cane holes, and occasionally by job-work he may earn a dollar, but this is an exceptional case. No planter will pretend that an ordinary field laborer can earn fifty or even forty cents on his estate all the year round. I know that the highest price paid for labor on the roads, or in the mines, is thirty-six cents, and a large majority receive only twenty-four cents. In nearly all the cases that fell under my own immediate observation, the price for field labor was twenty-four cents, and I know of cases where labor could only command eighteen cents. At thirty cents, then, per day, the laborer, who produces 2,500 pounds would receive $50 for a year of 170 working days, which establishes the average cost of agricultural labor in Jamaica sugar production at *two* cents per pound.

We can arrive at this conclusion by another process of calculation, and on what may be considered a more reliable basis than that of rough estimates. The Vere Agricultural Society in 1845 offered and awarded prizes for the largest quantity of sugar made on any estate in the parish at the least proportionate expense for labor in cultivation and manufacture. Its report is, I believe, the only official exposition of the kind that has appeared since emancipation. I need scarcely add that what could be done in 1845 could be done now, and is undoubtedly done on many first-class properties. The first prize was awarded to "New-Yarmouth Estate." From the return of the overseer, it appeared that the total expense of manufacturing 168 hogsheads of sugar and 62 puncheons of rum were £1,038 18s. 7½d. Deducting 10s. per puncheon as the estimated cost of manufacturing the rum, there remains £1,002 18s. 7½d ($4,813 97) as the cost of 168 hogsheads of sugar, equal to $28 66 per hogshead of 16 cwt., or 1 4-7 cents as the cost of production per pound, labor and manufacture included. The second prize was awarded by the same Agricultural Society to the estate of "Caswell Hill," which manufactured 202 hogsheads of sugar and 105 puncheons of rum for £1,401 4s 7½d. Deducting as before £52 10s., the cost of rum manufacture, there remains £1 348 14s. 7½d. ($6,475 45) as the total cost, labor and manufacture included, of 202 hogsheads, equal to $32 05 per hogshead, omitting fractions, or 1 23-28 cents per pound. Only three estates competed for the prize. The expenses of the third—"Amity Hall"—far exceeded those of the other two. It manufactured 131 hogsheads and 35 puncheons for £1,317 17s. 9d. The total cost of labor and manufacture on the sugar was £1,300 7s. 9d.,($6,241 86,) equal to $47 64 per hogshead, or 2 11-17 cents per pound. It must be remembered that these are not estimates, but attested statements of moneys actually expended, not merely for agricultural labor, but for manufacturing purposes also. My estimate of 2 cents per pound for labor *alone* is based on the assertion of planters themselves that they pay their laborers on an average 30 cents a day—that the total labor force of the Island is 20,000 and that the men work 170 days in the year. Taking an average of the three estates named, it will be found that the cost of labor and manufacture *combined* is less by a fraction than my estimate of the cost of labor *alone*, and one of two corollaries (both equally creditable to the laborer) may be deduced: 1. That the proprietors of these estates paid less than thirty cents a day for work admitted to have been most satisfactorily performed; or 2. If they paid thirty cents a day, the number of laborers in their employ must have been below the average, and the production of sugar per man, as a necessary consequence, exceedingly above the average. The production of sugar on the estates mentioned proves that the laborer worked very fairly for very low wages, or worked unusually hard for the average hire of thirty cents a day.

Perhaps the illustrations given will be deemed exceptional cases, though I may mention that the Committee in their report "regretted exceedingly that there were only three competitors, which obliged them to award a prize to Amity Hall, the expenses of which were considerably higher than the other two." But I have before me the estimates of several practical planters, all of whom agree in placing the average cost of purely agricultural labor at £8 for an acre yielding a hogshead and a half of sugar, that is to say, $38 40 for 2,688 pounds, or 1 42-100 cents per pound. Taking 1½ cents as an average of the cost of labor on the Jamaica sugar estates, it would give an annual payment for labor of $750,000; or, estimating the force at 20,000 laborers, it would place the average earnings of each man, during a year of 170 working days, at $37 10, or 22 cents per diem. The man, thus paid, would, according to these figures, produce annually 2,500 pounds of sugar, besides a puncheon of rum and provisions for the maintenance of himself and family—a positive exhibition of industry that disproves all vague assertions of general idleness. It does not strengthen the planting argument to say that the proprietor pays more than $37 a year for wages. I am prepared to admit that he does. But when he does—and if his own estimate for labor of £8 per acre be correct—the production of each laborer is proportionately increased, and my assertion of his industry fully borne out. In any case, it will be admitted that my estimate of two cents per pound as the average cost of labor in Jamaica sugar production is above rather than below the mark.

Let us now go back to sugar cultivation in the days of Slavery, and institute a comparison. The total annual production for ten years preceding Emancipation averaged 160,000,000 pounds, and the laboring force engaged in the business was during the same period, variously estimated at 70,000, 80,000 and 90,000. I will take the lowest figure. The slave certainly cost his master $100 a year. The interest on his value, his food and clothing imported from America and Europe, his medical attendance, the depreciation of his value, and his total extinction by death were, with the exception of the first, all items of heavier expense than are now paid for the Louisiana slave, whose cost is estimated at $125 a year. Old planters, who have lived in this island under both systems, have told me that their slaves cost them £15 sterling a year, exclusive of interest on their value and of a decrease by their death which averaged 2½ per cent. per annum. It is, therefore, demonstrable from these data that, under the old system, the Jamaica slave produced within a fraction of 2,286 pounds of sugar, and that the cost for labor alone was 4 37-100 cents per pound. The planters of these days, as any authority will show, expected to make a hogshead of 15 cwt. for each slave in their possession. This was looked upon as a very fair remuneration, and the result of good management. Yet under such a return, the proprietor paid within a fraction of six cents per pound for his labor, or twenty per cent. more than my estimate.

It follows, if my figures are correct, that the cost of labor in sugar cultivation was in Jamaica, under Slavery, 4 37-100 cents per pound, and is now, under Freedom, two cents per pound—that the slave, under compulsory work, produced annually 2,236 pounds, while the free laborer, working only six or seven hours a day, and only 170 days out of the year, produces 2,500 pounds.

A pamphlet on the West India labor question has been recently published by Gov. HINCKS, in which a most interesting comparison is instituted between slave labor in Louisiana and Cuba, and free labor in Barbados, and in support of the general argument that the latter is the cheaper of the two, I take the liberty of introducing here the conclusions of one of the most eminent political economists of the day. From a statistical work entitled *Manual de la Isla de Cuba*, published in 1852, it appeared that the number of Slaves on sugar plantations was, at the time, 120,000, (84,000 effective,) and that the total quantity of sugar produced was 22,690,460 arrobas, of 25 7-16 pounds each, or an average to each slave of 4,810 pounds. Estimating the annual cost of each slave at $144 30—an under estimate for a Cuban slave—the cost of production performed is ascertained to be three cents. This is the general average, though a particular average on choice estates is a fraction lower. Gov. HINCKS takes seventeen of the most important estates in the Island, and shows that the prices paid by them for labor is 2 3-10 cents per pound of sugar produced. I am able, from figures in my possession, to corroborate this estimate. I have before me the expenses of a very choice and economically managed sugar estate, embracing 55½ caballarias of land, producing 1,700,000 pounds of sugar, and stocked with 350 slaves. The maintenance, clothing, and medical attendance of the slaves are put down at $20,000. The interest on their capital ($800 a piece, or $280,000,) is $28,000, making a total cost of $48,000, or $137 14 per head. Each slave produces 5,143 pounds, and the cost of labor is, therefore, 2 66-100 cents per pound. But this is an exceptional case; the general average, as I said before, is three cents, and even that is fifteen per cent. lower than the estimate of Cuban planters themselves.

Gov. HINCKS takes from *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, the large Louisiana sugar crop of 1853, amounting to 495,156,000 pounds, and the number of laborers 125,970—each producing 3,930 pounds. Estimating the cost of a slave at $125, the cost of labor, in Louisiana, per pound of sugar produced is ascertained to be about 3 1-5 cents.

In the island of Barbados, 68,000,000 pounds of sugar, and sometimes much more, are produced by 22,000 laborers. They work about 200 days in the year, and the daily rate of wages is from 20 to 25 cents. Taking 22 cents as the average, a laborer is paid $44 a year, and produces 3,090 pounds. The cost of labor in Barbados is, therefore, 1 2-5 cents on each pound of sugar.

The island of Trinidad yielded, in 1858, a sugar crop of 65,000,000 pounds, with an agricultural force of 17,000 laborers. This gave 3,823 pounds to each laborer, who worked 220 days for $66, or at the rate of 30 cents a day. The cost of labor in Trinidad was in that year 1 72-100 per pound. It must have been considerably less in 1859 when the sugar crop exceeded 70,000,000 pounds.

The annual cost, then, of labor required for the cultivation of the cane in some of the principal sugar growing countries in the world, is as follows:

Countries.	Pounds of Sugar pro.	Labor f'ce.	Av. of lbs. per head.	Cost of each laborer.	Cost of labor pr. lb
Louisiana......	495,156,000	125,970	3,930	$125 00	3 1-5 cts.
Cuba...........	577,200,000	120,000	4 810	144 30	3 cents.
Jamaica, (sl've)	160,000,000	70 000	2,286	160 00	4 37-100c.
Jamaica, (free)	50 000,000	20 000	2 500	50 00	2 cents.
Trinidad.......	65,000,000	17,000	3,823	66 00	1 72-100c.
Barbados.......	68,000 000	22,000	3,090	44 00	1 2 5 cts.

From this table the first and most important result appears that the cost of labor in the free countries is much below the cost of labor in the slave countries. The slave in Cuba or Louisiana produces more pounds of sugar than the free laborer, because one works on the plantation four or five hours longer per day, and, at least, two days longer in the week than the other. The comparatively small quantity produced by the Jamaica slave may be attributed to the fact that he only worked five days in the week, being allowed to cultivate his own plot on the Saturday, and also to the great waste of labor that marked the reign of Slavery and marks still the reign of Freedom in the island.

It further appears, from the same figures, that the cost of labor is lower in Barbados than in the other free colonies, and the reason undoubtedly is that the Barbados labor market is plentifully supplied. Barbados offers the most perfect example of free labor, and of the capacity and willingness of the African to work under a free system. It is not fair to cite Jamaica as an illustration of the failure of free labor while the laboring class is so exceedingly small, and so utterly unable to meet the necessities of an extended cultivation. But its depreciation, in point of fact, is not a sequence of emancipation but of Slavery. The doctrine of emancipation that free labor is cheaper than slave labor is proved to demonstration; but where the free labor force is insufficient for the cultivation of the soil, as in Jamaica, there can be no competition with a slave labor, as in Cuba, that is being constantly reinforced. It is important to know how that insufficiency originated, for if it arose, as the planters pretend, from the positive refusal of the negro to work under a free system, it is mere child's play to show on paper that free labor is cheaper than slave. Now, Barbados is a living proof that the negro does work under a free system, and if Barbados was an exceptional case in that bare fact (which it emphatically is not,) it would have been the simple duty of the governing classes in other colonies to imitate as closely as possible the successful example of the sister island, and by increasing their population—if want of population was the sole defect—elevate one to the prosperity of the other. I do maintain, without any hesitation, that the Creole of Jamaica works as diligently as the Creole of Barbados; but with this difference—that the former works for himself while the latter works entirely for a master—that the work of the one is more profitable because it is well directed and economized, while the work of the other is less profitable because it is ill-directed and wasted. It was to demonstrate these truths, and not with any desire to rake up old grievances against the planting interest that, in former letters, I endeavored to explain the causes that have so greatly reduced the laboring force on Jamaica plantations under a *régime* of Freedom. That force, at no period in the Island's history, was equal to the demand, and when, after emancipation, the planters, under a heavy pressure of debt and misfortune, attempted to coerce their liberated slaves to work for them on illiberal terms, it is not surprising that so large a proportion of the laborers abandoned the estates and entered upon the new path of industry and independence that freedom had opened to them. If they had acted differently they might have been justly condemned as men unable to appreciate the blessings of liberty and averse to moral and social improvement; for their progress in this respect—their superiority over the small remnant of laborers who still constitute a permanent force on the estates is so marked, that even the most prejudiced cannot fail to recognize it.

The obstinate determination of the planting interest to pursue the old system of management—to regard their laborers as serfs in whom every spark of ambition should be quenched—has been attended I am convinced, by the worst consequences. The aid of settlers is still steadily refused for the cultivation of the cane, except it be given in the particular way, and at the particular time that the planters ask for it. If the settler is looking after his yams and plantains during the week or month that the planter requires his services—if he is selling his produce at the time, or enjoying his Christmas holiday, or in any other way making practical use of his purchased independence, he is denounced as an idle, worthless vagabond. Mention the Metairie system to a Jamaica planter, and he will think you a fool, or intimate, perhaps, that you mean to insult him. He refuses to cooperate in any way with a people who will admit no more his patriarchal authority, and will recognize no longer his right to command their services whenever he pleases, and at any disadvantage to themselves. But, more than this, the labor that he can even now obtain, the Jamaica planter neither economises nor takes any trouble whatever to retain. He himself aggravates and increases the scarcity of labor that at all times existed in the island, and never so greatly as at the present day. He practically ignores all the mechanical and agricultural improvements of the century. Except in the one particular of steam, introduced at the last hour, his mode of cultivating and manufacturing sugar is the same now as it was in the year 1800. He rides his worn-out hobby in spite of the demonstration of scientific men that, from the present amount of land in cane cultivation with slight additional labor or expense, one hundred thousand instead of thirty thousand hogsheads, might be annually produced. No one who understands American character will entertain a doubt that, if this island had been American, emancipation would never, for a day, have checked its progress, and that now, depreciated and dead as it is, there wants but the touch of enterprise to kindle it into burning life. No one who thoroughly understands the present condition of Jamaica, can entertain a doubt that if her planters had as signal advantages over those of Cuba and Louisiana, in the supply, as they have in the cheapness of their labor, they would still be unable to compete with rivals so far ahead of them in all that pertains to economic science.

If obstructions so serious impede the progress of the resident proprietary of Jamaica, how much more serious are the obstructions in the way of non-residents who, besides other drawbacks, pay annually for oversight about $20 on each hogshead of sugar produced! This alone is sufficient to swallow up their profits. The ultimate fate of any property in the world cultivated and managed in perpetuity, under such an expensive agency, or under agency at all, is so certain, that it is an insult to the understanding of an intelligent reader to point it out. As soon as Jamaica cane cultivation was left to stand or fall on its own merits, and by the bill of 1846 the British duties on foreign and colonial sugars were equalized, it was most natural that nine-tenths of the estates owned by absentee proprietors should have been abandoned. This absenteeism has cursed, more than aught else, the island and its industry. This, the most prominent among a host of evils, led to the abandonment of so many estates and to the wide-spread ruin that ensued. I do not, however, say that because the proprietors ruined their own interest, the interest itself should be allowed to die. One of the means prescribed for its recovery is immigration, and though it is not to be expected that immigration, unaided, will accomplish everything, we know from the experience of other colonies, that it can accomplish a very great deal. With such examples before them as Trinidad, Guiana and the Mauritius, the benefits to be derived from a well-regulated scheme of immigration will be conceded by those who take an unprejudiced view of Jamaica's actual condition, and who earnestly desire to see a reign, not of particular, but of general prosperity inaugurated. At the same time it will be admitted that many deficiencies, besides a deficiency of labor, must be supplied before Jamaica can affect to rival her wealthy neighbor; that among the causes to which her ruin may be traced, the refusal of the African creole to work for proper remuneration finds no place; and that emancipation, far from being the origin of her many misfortunes, only ushered into life a cheaper, a wiser and a better system of labor.

W. G. S.

OUR CITY CHARITIES.

The Home for the Friendless.

The efforts of Rev. J. R. McDOWELL, in 1833 and 1834, to rouse the religious community to a consciousness of the extent and terrible consequences of the licentiousness, so prevalent in New-York, and other large cities, were productive of hostility and denunciation on the part of the viciously inclined and the timid, but among those who mourned over the ruin of the young, the artless and the confiding, they were regarded with interest and sympathy; and while these considered some of the measures prompted by his burning zeal, as injudicious and unwise, they could not withhold the meed of praise, from one who sacrificed reputation, distinction and even life itself, to the promotion of the cause of purity.

Hence, when, as his life drew near its close, he offered to a little company of noble-hearted women, who had been striving earnestly, and amid much contumely, for the rescue of their fallen sisters from a life of shame, the subscription list of his journal, unrestricted by any conditions, they accepted it unhesitatingly, and in the columns of *The Advocate of Moral Reform* entered upon a fearless warfare against the great social evil of the age. That they should meet with bitter and malignant opposition they expected, and if they might but rescue those who had hitherto been repulsed in all their efforts to return to a better life, they were content that their own names should be cast out as evil, certain that, if not in time, at least at the final assize, their labors would be appreciated and honored.

Their greatest discouragement, however, was the limited measure of their success in this direction. Some, indeed a considerable number, were induced to forego a life of shame for one of penitence and purity; but these were mostly those of an energetic and decided character, who, filled with loathing at their former life, had sufficient force of will to pass the fiery ordeal which awaited them, ere they could again take their places in the society which had once thrust them out. The great mass had first fallen into sin from their yielding temper, and, though promising fairly at first, could not summon courage to face the trials of reformation, or refuse the blandishments of those who would lure them back to the pit, and thus were those who sought their good often left to mourn that they had returned again to evil courses.

But if it was hard to rescue any great number of those who were already fallen, the friends of moral reform saw before them a large class not yet involved in guilt, and lost to honor and hope, but exposed to fearful temptation, and in danger of recruiting the ranks of the depraved. The vicious, they reasoned, are generally short-lived; if we can prevent those who are now liable to enter upon a career of vice, from taking their places, we shall, in the end, diminish greatly the aggregate of crime, and we shall find these innocent, but tempted ones, far more ready to heed our warnings than those who are hardened in sin.

In a great city like New-York, there are, at all times, a very considerable number of young women, accustomed to support themselves by their own exertions, who are without work, and hence often without money or homes. They have come here from virtuous and happy homes in the country, or from the other side of the Atlantic, in the delusive expectation of finding abundant work and high wages in the City; or they are orphans or worse, the children of intemperate or vicious parents, driven forth upon the cold charities of an unfeeling and cruel world. Fearful temptations surround these young persons, especially if they possess in any measure the fatal gift of beauty. Often before they are aware they are drawn into some den of pollution where their ruin is accomplished; often they are driven to the sad alternative of the sacrifice of their virtue or starvation; quite as often lured by false and specious promises, they enter unwittingly that fearful vortex of shame from whence death is almost the only exit.

To rescue this class from such impending peril, and furnish them with homes or places of employment, where they would not be exposed to the tempter's wiles, became henceforth one of the objects of the Society which still retained its original name of "The Moral Reform Society."

Another class soon shared their attention. A large proportion of the Managers were mothers, and they could not look without pity, sympathy and interest, upon the great numbers of forsaken and uncared-for children of the City. To their hearts, full of a mother's tenderness and love, the wailing cry of helpless and often half-starved infancy, seemed too piteous to be neglected; and one and another of them, took into their own homes, until they could find good homes in the country—two, three, half a dozen, or even, as in some cases, a dozen of these poor little waifs, and nurtured them with womanly tenderness and love. In this way a hundred or so a year were rescued and placed under good influences.

Among the most active in these labors of love and mercy, was the sainted MARGARET PRIOR, of whom it is recorded that in the eight years of her connection with the Society she had provided places for more than two hundred homeless girls, and foster parents for thirty forsaken children. The demand for these children from families in the country increased with each succeeding year, but the number of children requiring the fostering care of the Society more than kept pace with this demand, and it became evident that something must be done to provide them with a temporary home. In this emergency the managers sought the advice of wise and good men as to their future course. Some to whom they applied, influenced by unreasoning prejudice, turned the cold shoulder to their appeals, and would not even give them counsel. At this juncture Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG, with that fearlessness which has ever characterized him in the advocacy of what he regarded as right, espoused their cause, aided them by his advice, assisted them in the formation of an advisory Board, and by the free use of his own name and influence, and the public advocacy of their work, promoted their laudable and philanthropic plans.

Thus encouraged, the lady managers entered upon the work of raising funds for erecting an edifice, hiring meanwhile temporary accommodations for their constantly increasing corps of dependents. Five lots, extending from East Twenty-ninth to East Thirtieth street, were purchased as a site, and at the end of two years, viz: in December, 1848, the Home for the Friendless was completed, dedicated, and paid for. Its cost was about $26,000. The whole amount was raised by their appeals and personal efforts.

In April, 1849, the Society, which had been in existence since 1834, was incorporated under the name of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, and vested with the power of indenture and other legal authority necessary to its highest usefulness. Their past experience had satisfied the managers that a law was needed to take from vicious and degraded parents, the care and control of their young children until such time as, by continued sobriety, industry and good conduct, they might reëstablish their claim to the charge of their neglected offspring. After some years' delay, this measure became a law in this State, and similar enactments have since been passed, in several other States and in Great Britain. In 1853 the Society established an Industrial School on Thirty-fourth-street, which was subsequently removed to the corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-first-street, and which now registers not far from 350 pupils, with an average attendance of more than 100. A second school was organized in 1857-8 on West Fortieth-street, near Ninth-avenue, which registers 375 pupils, with an average attendance of about 100. The Home building was soon filled, and such of the children as were of school age, were instructed by competent and skillful teachers. In 1856 the necessity for more room had become apparent, and by the advice of their counselors, they purchased another lot on Twenty-ninth-street, and making what effort they could to raise funds elsewhere, applied to the Legislature for a grant, and obtained $10,000. With this assistance, they erected what is now known as the Home Chapel, containing, beside a commodious chapel, which, while accommodating the institution, is rented for one service on the Sabbath, school-rooms, a large hall or play-room, infirmaries, and a well-arranged printing-office in the basement. In this office the *Advocate and Guardian*, the organ of the Society, which has a circulation of about 48,000 copies semi-monthly, is printed, as well as the reports and other publications of the Society, and a considerable amount of job work. The employes (except the superintendent, who is a practical printer, and the special policeman of the Society as well,) are all beneficiaries of the Society, who are thus enabled to sustain themselves. The publishing department is kept separate from the benevolent operations of the Society, and the last year yielded a net profit over expenses of over $1,800. If this department can be maintained without a loss, its continuance is certainly desirable, as it renders the Society less dependent upon others, and furnishes employment to some of its beneficiaries who would not otherwise be able to do much toward their own support. We think, however, the Society would do better to commit its bound publications to publishers having large connections with the trade, rather than to attempt to circulate them themselves, as they would thus reap the advantages of a much larger sale.

The erection of the "Home Chapel" left the Society encumbered with a debt of about $20,000, which has been a source of much anxiety to the managers. The Legislature recently adjourned made them a grant of $10,000 toward liquidating this, and they are sanguine of success in their effort to raise the remainder among their friends the present year. We wish them a most hearty God-speed in the effort. The financial ability the managers have shown in conducting this enterprise, should forever silence all sneers at the incapacity of women in the management of pecuniary affairs. We wish there were half a dozen benevolent societies in New-York in as good a condition.

The policy and objects of the Society may be briefly stated, as follows: It receives children from infancy to ten years of age, who are orphans, half-orphans, or abandoned by their parents, or given up to the Society by parents or guardians, and street children of tender age, brought by policemen or committed by Magistrates.

It also receives, for temporary shelter and protection, and finds places for girls of thirteen years old and upwards, who are homeless and exposed to danger from their unprotected condition.

Of the first class, (the young children) many are infants; these are provided with good nurses, and treated with the utmost care and tenderness, and as opportunity offers, are placed in families where they will be adopted and regarded, in every respect, as the children of the foster-parents who receive them. Great caution, and the wisdom imparted by long experience, are required and exercised in making the selection of foster-parents. The most careful inquiries are made, and it is the effort of the managers, as far as possible, to adapt the foster-parent and the child to each other.

The children from four to ten years of age are carefully trained in the "Home School," and placed in situations, either by adoption or indenture, where good places can be found for them. The same precautions are used as in the case of the infants, to study the adaptation of the child to the place and parties who take charge of it. The numerous auxiliaries of the Society are of great service in this work; they report places, and exercise a watchful supervision and interest over both the child and its employer. The Society have an agent, usually, as in the present case, a lady, herself a mother, who accompanies the little groups which occasionally go out from the Home, to places previously assigned to them, and who, if there is any dissatisfaction in regard to children previously placed out, makes such changes as will insure satisfaction to all concerned.

One item in this management is worthy of special notice: *the Society never loses sight of the children.* Here its system of auxiliaries and its extensive correspondence add greatly to its efficiency. Twice a year, at least, every child is heard from or visited until it is of age. If within reach of an auxiliary, it is placed under the care of that auxiliary; if not, it is either visited by the agent, or by some correspondent of the Society, and as soon as old enough, is expected to write to the Society regularly.. No institution of a reformatory or preventive character in this country, has so full a knowledge of the present condition of *all* its beneficiaries. Of some thousands thus placed out, it has not lost sight of a dozen; 428 children were received into the Home the past year.

Of the second class of beneficiaries of the Society, the girls of thirteen years and upwards, and the adults in such circumstances as to require protection, 255 were received as inmates of the Home the past year, and eventually provided with good situations at service. In addition to these, 674 were employed in the Home work-rooms, and most of them enabled to obtain employment subsequently elsewhere. In the industrial schools, 640 children were taught plain sewing, and instructed in the elementary branches of education; 560 families, numbering more than 3,000 souls, were aided and relieved by the Society, and 42 poor women furnished with sewing machines, for which they will pay in small installments. The receipts of the past year were $42,984 11, of which $22,-878 60 were from the publishing department, which, aside from defraying its own expenses, paid a profit of $1,827 89 into the general treasury. The expenditures were $40,822 63.

The neatness, order and cheerfulness which pervade the whole establishment must be seen to be appreciated. All connected with it seem interested in its prosperity. Would space allow, we would like to illustrate the beneficial workings of the Society, by some of the numerous examples which have come to our knowledge, but we must content ourselves with commending this eminently deserving charity to the good-will and aid of the community. To rescue helpless infancy from the jaws of death; to give a home to forsaken childhood, to shelter and protect from the wiles of the tempter, ingenuous but homeless youth, to reach forth the helping hand to the widow and the destitute, these are services so much akin to the work of the compassionate Jesus, that they cannot fail to meet the approval of Heaven.

THE WOODS AND FIELDS.

A Philippic at Watering Places—Rural Felicity—A Letter from a Fellow-Countryman.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE COUNTRY, Wednesday, July 18, 1860.

So, Stupid, you are going to Saratoga, to Sharon, to half a dozen out-of-the-way places. You are going to run innumerable risks on American Railroads of being smashed up. And all for what? Why, to get out of the hot and dusty town—to get sleep,—to get fresh air, fresh fruit, and vegetables, country chickens and quiet. You are tormented with an unresting desire for rest, and you want to see trees, grass, water and butterflies, and to hear the singing of uncaged birds, the chirp of the cricket, to see grasshoppers and bees, sedate old cows, frisky colts running loose in fields and the wind dreamily caressing the trees. You want to lay off in a sort of luxurious looseness or "abandon," as a Frenchman would say, without a care for the tie of your cravat or the need of a waistcoat. You want to swing in a hammock, lulled by the soft Summer breeze, or lay lazily rocking in a boat. In short, you are tired of of an active, energetic life, and want to get into dream-land. You are tired of stern realities, and your poetic nature is aroused and so you are going to the country. All very commendable indeed; but why go so far to get what you can find much nearer home?

Within a brisk hour's ride from the City, with no need of trusting your precious life to the Railroad, you may find all you want. Here, where we are, on the banks of the Hudson, with the silent old Palisade staring at us, their stern grandeur softened by a blue veil of "what is it," and hill and trees all about us, you can see and hear all the rural sights and sounds that you can desire. Even now, as we look up, we see a small boy, with a straw hat on, up in a cherry tree and there's a tall girl, down in the garden in a check apron and sun-bonnet, picking currants. The luxurious trees are waving in the breeze; a solitary cock is crowing his head off at the very untimely hour of 12 M., and a something or other is chirping away with a constancy that fairly tires one's nerves to listen to it. Here comes shirt-sleeved Jim to say that "one of the 'osses his hout of the barn and runnin' hup the 'ill," and Jemima, the chambermaid, says she's "got the toothache and can't clean up them rooms, no-how she can fix it." Meanwhile nature sleeps and dreams, or rather seems to do so. How like she is to the man of thought. He too seems an idler and do-nothing to the noisy world—but it is only because, like nature, he makes himself known by what he effects, not by his workings—the workings are imperceptible. Put a seed in the ground and you soon get tired of watching its growth. Slow old nature, you'll never produce anything—laggard, how tiresome you are—how you drawl everything out of you. But time and patience, and that seed is a tree. And so said NEWTON in the intellectual world. It is "patient thought" that does the business. Patience, patience, and yet patience is a grand old lesson taught us by nature, and how true it is that "*tout le malheur des hommes vient d'une, seule chose qui est de ne savoir pas demeurer en repos dans une chambre.*" Put that in your pipe, young man, and smoke it and you'll find that PASCAL was right.

The time of day in the country that we most delight in is the afternoon near sunset. The mid-day heats are a little too fervent, the 2 o'clockers a little more so, but when the sun has played himself out and feels so used-up that he wants to go to bed, that is the time of day for us. The breeze is fresher, and instead of the drowsy languor of noon you experience a sense of contented repose. We don't know why, but we always think of the face of the Madonna towards sunset; there is such a soft and pleasant melancholy about the decline of day, that even the sun himself may go down red and angry, and yet produce no corresponding effect on us. We feel calm, contented and cheerful. But the spell is soon broken. Night, a hideous institution in the country, comes with millers and bugs of all descriptions. The fire-flies in the trees look gay and interesting, but they get monotonous and we don't want them in-doors. Then, if you go out to walk, and get belated, how spectral the trees look. The story of Jack the Giant-killer no longer seems a mere fable, and if you didn't keep stubbing your toes and tumbling into gullies you would be on a constant *qui vive* for ogres. You hurry home, and to avoid the terrible bugs about the candles, hurry into bed. To sleep? No! nor yet to dream, but to toss—to toss from from one side of the bed to the other, to turn yourself upside down—to tumble out of your narrow bed—to walk up and down your creaking room amidst the execration of your immediate neighbors. What makes the sheets so much hotter in the country than in the city? If one could only strike a light, but the matches won't go off. Augh! you've stubbed your toe against the iron bedstead and go howling to bed again only to get up again. You would feel better if you only knew the time of night, but there's no moon, and though you twist your watch in all directions you are none the wiser. Soon the cocks begin to crow. Cheerful sound from the heralds of the dawn. It will soon be daylight! Not a bit of it: cocks begin two hours before the dawn, and its nothing but cock-a-doodle-doo for three hours after it. You hate cocks, and continue to hate them till—"rap, rap, rap—breakfast is ready." You look at your watch; it is 7 o'clock. There's one comfort;—you can see your watch, but you go drearily to breakfast, and spend the day in staring about with lack-lustre eyes. And how differently the country looks. The past night has entirely broken her charm.

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter. The country is the place for day, but the city for night. You have, then, your choice, pleasant days and wretched nights, or miserable days and pleasant nights—"*chacun a son idée.*" For our own part we go with CHARLES LAMB, who, when urged to give up drinking, replied that he didn't see that it made much difference whether he drank or not, except as a matter of choice; for in one case he had glorious old nights with wretched mornings, and in the other horrible nights with tolerable mornings, and for his part he preferred the glorious old nights.

And what real beauty after all is there in those monotonous trees? As much as there is in a pretty, but brainless girl, who, though you admire her at first, tires and *ennuis* you before you have known her two hours. Then the grass and flowers and water are all pretty enough, but where is their life? Give us the crowd of human beings with their passions say we. What ho! for the city again. No matter for its heat, and noises intensified by heat; anything for life. Let us live and see life about us, instead of these eternally monotonous vegetables. What ho! for the city.

G. M.

STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

Cruise of the United States Steam-sloop Wyoming—The Patagonian Coast—Nature of the Country—Peculiarities and Avocations of the Natives.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. Steam-sloop Wyoming—At anchor, Straits of Magellan, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.

At noon on the twelfth of December, 1859, the *Wyoming* weighed anchor for Valparaiso and an hour later, amid the cheers of the crew of the *Congress*, she steamed down the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, and was soon at sea again. Our voyage from Rio to Cape Virgins, the S. E. extremity of Patagonia, was made in precisely two weeks, and was unmarked by any occurrences without the ordinary routine of sea life, until the 22d of December when we encountered a stiff gale, the first the *Wyoming* had ever experienced. We were favored with a fair wind from the 13th till the 18th ult., during which we were enabled to average 180 miles per day, and save our coal. The voyage was a pleasant one to us all, until the gale, and even then we experienced no greater inconvenience than that produced by the rolling of our vessel. The gale of the 22d., was a novel sight to me, and one partaking largely of the sublime. I had previously only seen the ocean, calm and unruffled as a lake, or dotted with "white caps" by a passing squall. But then I beheld its waves lashed into fury by the howling wind, and our vessel rolling in the trough of the sea—a cork upon the raging billows. The scene was grand, and wanted only the lurid glare of the lightning, with the loud pealing thunder, to render it terrifically sublime. The *Wyoming* "lay-to" finely in the gale, and showed that we might rely upon our vessel in a storm. With her close reefed mainsail, in the three days that the heavy sea continued, she drifted scarcely fifty miles to leeward. The gale subsided greatly after the first day, but the heavy swell prevented our continuing upon our course till Christmas afternoon. Christmas day was therefore spent at sea, though but for the gale, we should have kept it in the Straits of Magellan. But at last, at 8.30 P. M. on the evening of December 27th, the joyful cry of land ho! announced our approach to the coast of Patagonia. That night, we anchored off the shore, and next day rounded Cape Virgins, entering the Straits of Magellan.

The appearance of the Patagonian coast, when first seen by us, was desolate in the extreme. Its dark bare ridges unrelieved by any verdure, wore the aspect of sterility itself. The Cape then resembled a high wall jutting out into the sea, its tabular summit being as unbroken as that of the most evenly built masonry. On a nearer approach, the glass showed what we had taken for barren waste to be grassy hillocks, whose vegetation was just awaking from the long and icy torpor of a Patagonian Winter. Still running along the coast, we perceived, here and there, patches of grass which had freed themselves from the fetters of the Frost King in advance of their sister soil. Cape Virgins itself is little more than a rock 150 feet high, extending into the sea. At 12 M. Point Dungeness bore N. N. W. a mile and a half distant. We were thus fairly within the Straits of Magellan. A strong head wind prevented our advancing far within the Straits on the 28th, and we anchored off Cape St. Catharine, on the Tierra del Fuegan coast, where we spent the night. On the 29th we again got under way with a beautifully smooth sea. During the day we passed through the first and second Narrows of the Strait, where land is distinctly visible on both sides. The width of the first Narrows is two, that of the second four miles. On our passage through the first Narrows we saw a small herd of "guanacoes," or wild lamas grazing on the Tierra del Fuegan shore. At evening we anchored at Peckett's Harbor, on the Patagonian shore, marked on the chart as an excellent place for game. Here we remained till New Year's morning. Several hunting parties of the officers scoured the country about Peckett's Harbor for game, and succeeded in killing nearly a hundred wild geese and ducks, together with many snipe But we found no "guanacoes" or deer. From a Chilian belonging to the settlement at Sandy Point, twenty-six miles below Peckett's Harbor, we obtained some "guanaco" meat. It closely resembles venison in taste, but is richer and more delicate. The verdict of all who tasted the "guanaco" meat was, that it is preferable to any other. One of our hunting parties "camped out" over night in Patagonia, and your correspondent accompanying them, had an opportunity of seeing something of Patagonia, as well as of shooting some of its game.

During the first day of this expedition I walked about fifteen miles over the country. From a high hill I obtained a superb view of Patagonia for nearly a hundred miles around. The country is totally devoid of trees, and all "Pampa" or flat plains, with high ridges succeeding each other a few miles apart. Looming up in gigantic proportions, and forming the background of the landscape spread out before me, was a high range of mountains, three of whose highest peaks were snow-capped, and from these the sun reflected, casting his beams upon a lake 10 miles long by 5 wide, beneath. Several lagoons intervened between my stand-point and the mountains, which dotted with swans and geese, and reflecting the shadows of the hills adjacent, their summits clad in the infant verdure of Spring, varied the landscape, imparting new beauties to the scene. That evening I wrapped my weary limbs in my blanket and stretching myself before our camp fire, wooed sleep upon the cold ground of Patagonia. But the coldness of the ground forbade my sleeping soundly, and after an hour's repose, I awoke, and rising sat before our fire. By chance, I found an old number of the *Press* for last August, and read its contents till dawn by the light of our fire. Little did its editor imagine that while he was soundly sleeping in Philadelphia, the *Press* was being read at 12½ P. M., by the fitful blaze of a "camp fire" in Patagonia, on the 30th of December, 1859.

The soil of Patagonia is exceedingly rich, being black loam for the depth of a foot. Yet it is rarely deeper, and would, I should imagine, yield only one or two crops. It is covered on the surface with guano, and were the weather not too inclement, would, I have no doubt, yield wheat, corn, rye, barley, &c. I saw excellent wild rye and timothy growing around Peckett's Harbor. The surface of the country around the harbor is covered with a grassy tussocks, and upon the ridges many berries were growing. But at Laredo Bay, the woody country begins, and all the way down the coast of Patagonia evergreens grow thickly upon the hills and mountains.

On New Year's morning we steamed down to Sandy Point, a Chilian settlement, and the sole abode of civilized man along the shores of the Straits of Magellan. The settlement was established twenty years ago, as a penal colony for convicts. It is a small village of 250 inhabitants, with wooden houses on either side of the main street. The church is a rather neat frame building erected in 1854, with a small steeple surmounted by a wooden cross. The Governor's residence is two stories in height, with wings, and is the finest house in the village. Opposite the Gubernatorial mansion is the barracks, surrounded by a high palisade fence, and pierced for four or five cannon, while two sentries are constantly pacing up and down on watch. The houses of the other inhabitants are one story high, and built in rows. The Chilians dwelling in them are rather more prepossessing in appearance than the lower classes of Brazil. Their faces are sharp, complexions sallow, eyes and hair dark, and a stereotyped expression in all their countenances. Upon seeing them, I easily recognized the resemblance to the cuts of Chilians in the geographies, &c., of my school-boy days. They have cultivated some little ground around their settlement, and raise a small quantity of grain, though not enough to support them. Provisions are brought every month from Valparaiso, for the sustenance of the settlers. They have besides the Governor, a doctor, harbor-master, carpenter and gardener. The salary of the Governor is $2,000 per annum, but the perquisites attached to the office raise it to $6,000 a year. The other officials have smaller salaries, none exceeding $600 a year. The provisions are served out in rations to the inhabitants daily. Every man receives one ration per diem, and a woman or child half a ration. For every child born in the settlement, the parents receive a bounty of half a ration daily. The Governor's will is almost law, for from his decision there is no immediate appeal. Such in substance, was the information I gleaned relative to the sole abode of the white man on the shores of these Straits. The Governor is a tall, spare man, of prepossessing appearance, and evidently about 45 years of age. He spoke English fluently, and at dinner with our Captain, made himself very agreeable.

A party of Patagonian Indians, being on a visit to the settlement, when we touched there, afforded me a welcome opportunity of seeing the natives of the country. A boat started in the evening, and I accompanied the party. We took with us three bags of ship-buiscuit and some tobacco, to barter with the Indians for guanaco meat and their trinkets. On reaching the beach we left our boat in charge of the crew, and proceeded to the settlement, which stands a short distance back from the landing. Having called upon the Governor, and obtained his permission for the Indians to come to the beach, on his kindly volunteering to accompany us, we proceeded to the camp. We were obliged to obtain the Governor's assent, because of a regulation forbidding the Indians entering the settlement, or leaving their camp, after the blowing of a horn in the evening. They are also obliged on visiting the colony to leave their knives and muskets with the Governor, as pledges for their good behavior. Crossing a little rivulet we came to their camp. It consisted of several tents formed of skins, blankets and flannels, the latter articles having been procured by them from an English bark wrecked in the Straits six months ago. On seeing the Patagonians I could scarcely repress an exclamation of wonder at their great height and large limbs. The average height was not less than six feet, and some of the men were nearly eight feet high! But few of the women were below five feet ten inches, and we felt as though standing among giants. Their other proportions were correspondent to their stature. The largest of them must have measured a yard across the shoulders. Their heads were more than twice as large as ours, and covered with coarse black hair falling over their shoulders. They had high cheek bones similar to our North American Indians. Their complexions were copper colored, and they had but little beard. The little hair worn by them on their faces was, I should judge, rather the effect of imitating the Chilians, and naturally I should suppose them to be as smooth-faced as the aborigines of North America. But, though so large, their hands, and particularly their feet, were by no means proportionate in size. What surprised me the more was that I had been led by writers to expect very large feet among the Patagonians. Indeed, some even state that "Patagonian" signifies "long-footed." Whether such be the meaning of the name, I do not pretend to say; but if so applied to the Indians we saw, must emphatically style it a misnomer. The Patagonians wear a singular kind of boot. They catch a wild horse, and skinning him, take the hide from the legs, and while it is yet warm thrust their foot into it, so that on drying, the skin retains the shape of the leg and foot, thus forming an excellent boot. They wear spurs also, thus formed. Strapping two pieces of wood to their heel with thongs of ostrich or guanaco skin, they insert sharp points of iron into the wood, and have thus a rude but effective spur. Their weapons are spears, knives, and the *bolera*. This latter is their constant companion, and most reliable weapon. It consists of two balls—one large and round, the other smaller and pear-shaped—both covered with skin. These are fastened to either end of a thong ten or twelve feet long. The balls are either round stones or lead, and the thong is of guanaco skin. Gathering the thong in their hands, and retaining their hold upon the smaller ball, they whirl the larger round their head, gradually increasing the length of the thong, until acquiring the requisite velocity, they loose their hold, and the bolera flies through the air, and whirling round, entangles itself in the legs of the deer or ostrich. The dexterity with which the Patagonian throws his bolera is almost incredible, and its striking the game is as sure as surprising. Besides these weapons, they have a few muskets, pistols, &c., which they prize highly. The Patagonians we saw were clad in skins, and blankets, flannel, &c., obtained from the late wreck. They had many guanaco, ostrich, and lion skins, together with those of the red and grey fox, which they readily exchange for rum, ship biscuit, or tobacco. Indeed, they will sell anything for rum, but the Governor allows no one to furnish them with it but himself, thus retaining a lucrative monopoly. The effects of the liquor were evident in the Indians, all of whom were more or less intoxicated. They were exceedingly filthy, and being covered with vermin, emitted a very offensive odor. The women were much like the men, except being smaller; were covered with a robe of skins, and a woolen cape fastened with a necklace formed of beads, and ornamented with many little trinkets obtained from the Chilians. The general appearance of the Patagonians was that of a rude, untutored band of savages, knowing only the art of hunting, and some vices acquired from the whites. They seem, however, to be possessed of more intelligence than the negroes of Brazil. But though thus degraded naturally, they seem capable of improvement, for I learned from the Chilians that a Roman Catholic missionary was now living among them, and had effected some change for the better in the tribe, with whom he dwelt. The Patagonians all have horses, caught running wild upon the Pampas, and trained. They had a few saddles procured from the Chilians, and those destitute of them covered the backs of their steeds with skins folded upon which they ride. Some had rope-bridles made like ours, while others had merely a curb-bit with a strap around the neck of the horse fastening at each end of the bit, while his mouth is restrained by a cord below the jaw. The Patagonians are a peaceable race, and on uniformly good terms with the colonists. They treat persons shipwrecked on their shores with kindness, and one of their chiefs was in receipt of a pension from the Chilian Government for guiding the crew of a vessel, wrecked, to the Colony at Sandy Point. They willingly came to the beach, and for about 220 lbs. of ship biscuit, we obtained more than 500 lbs. guanaco meat. Some of the Indians spoke a little English, and one of the chiefs informed us that his name was "John," that "me like whisky, and whisky like me;" "me want to see big ship;" "me like tobac," &c. Nearly all of them spoke Chilian-Spanish. They use their women as drudges; the men doing nothing but hunting. Some of them smear their faces with paints of different colors, but this practice is by no means so general among them as with the North American Indians. From the Patagonians and Chilians we obtained many handsome skins, such as ostrich robes, guanaco robes, Puma or American lion skins, fox skins, and ostrich feathers and eggs. From one of the chiefs I procured a belt, the "bolera," their riding-whip, and many other trinkets, for a small quantity of tobacco. These Patagonians have a native breed of dogs, closely resembling the Newfoundland, except being smaller and more active. At Sandy Point I first saw horses caught with the lasso. This has been so often described that it is unnecessary for me to repeat the description.

Ever since passing the Rio de la Plata the days have become longer. It now becomes dark at 11 P. M., and light at 2 A. M.; sunrise about 3 A. M. The average temperature in the Straits has been about 48 degrees Farenheit. This is Spring and Summer weather here. We leave to-day for Port Famine, and other harbors in the Straits of Magellan.

My next letter will contain our after adventures. All continue well on board. And, now again, adieu!

WYOMING.

GERMAN SCENERY.

The Vicinity of Munich—Campagna at Rome—Beauties of the Scenery at Munich.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ebenhausen, in the neighborhood Munich, on the Isar, Thursday, May 17, 1860.

The *Campagna* around Rome, and the *Hochebene*, or elevated table-land of Munich, have this, and perhaps this only, in common—that they are popularly supposed to be wanting in natural beauty, whereas they really present scenery of surpassing loveliness and romantic interest. Of thousands who visit Rome, and go through the orthodox course of sight-seeing in the city itself, but few explore the mysterious beauties of that purple sea, the great Campagna, beneath whose apparent surface lie ruined cities, glens of fairy land, and bowers of delight, not to be excelled by the treasures that sleep beneath the tide of the Atlantic or in the pearly caves of the Indian Ocean. Mr. and Mrs. Viator, assured of the fatal malaria, the untilled desertness, the monotonous levelness of the Campagna, ride fearfully across it to Tivoli or Frascati, scarcely daring to look out of the carriage window for fear of catching the fever;—and return, thanking Heaven that the perilous expedition is accomplished, and carrying back the vague idea of a vast, cursed, Roman Catholic Sahara. How well I remember the time when I was undeceived. Two or three of us took a horseback ride, to escape for a while the oppressive presence of Art, and refresh ourselves under the milder influence of Nature. One gets tired, in time, even of master-pieces; and there comes a day when, if one has the choice, to spend a couple of hours breaking one's neck and blinding one's eyes in the vain attempt to decipher the beauty and comprehend the grandeur of MICHEL ANGELO'S "great" frescoes on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, or to gallop out of the dirty city into the free air and sun;—I say, there comes a time when one will choose the latter.

I, at least, did not regret the sacrifice of my aesthetic feelings thus made. As soon as we were fairly clear of the city we struck into a side road, made by the Campagna farmers, and free of the hateful pavement which is alike distasteful to man and steed. A little way further and we forsook even this; for the open country lay before us. The firm, soft turf was the best of footing for our eager steeds; we flew rather than rode; and, in the exhilaration of the moment, I, the quiet citizen, emulated my more daring companions, and made several respectable attempts at jumping a ditch!

How great was my surprise, however, when the undulating plain discovered to us the opening of a narrow gorge, into whose mysterious shades we rode silently, as if charmed by some secret spell, which lingered yet, since the days of the nymphs and sybils, round the place. On either side the foliage of olives mingled its silvery hues with that of the ancient cork trees, whose plundered trunks bore witness that they shared the universal fate of Italian tourists. The startled fox crossed our path; wood-pigeons coo'd softly in the branches overhead; Roman eagles—last relics of Roman freedom—soared into the blue sky, which we saw from the bottom of the valley, as one sees sky reflected in water. Surely, a picture of the Campagna like this is worth the honor of pen and ink, if not of pencil and palette; and it forms at least an agreeable change from the world-received notion of dusty pastures and straddling aqueducts.

I sat down to write of the plain around Munich, but the parallel with which my letter begun having once come into my head, demanded satisfaction; and I, being allowed the choice of weapons, preferred the pen, and made the unfortunate idea my victim. This affair being off my hands, I am ready to proceed with my legitimate purpose.

Many people suppose Munich to be situated on an elevated table-land, which is a fact. But they have, in addition, a notion that this plain must be something like a tavern-floor, sprinkled with sand, which is by no means a fact. As the shortest way of setting forth the contrary truth, allow me to describe the locality where I am now writing.

I sit in the "great room" of a little German castle. From the bay-window where my table is placed, my glance may be cast on a vast extent of country, clothed in the vivid hues of a late, but remarkably warm and genial Spring. The sky is bluer than any I saw in Italy; the clouds are snowy white, such as these deep blue skies always carry; and the Tyrolean Alps, which bound the southern prospect, have caught the azure of the sky, and bear upon their summits snowy caps that outshine the clouds.

Those distant mountains! what a frame they form for this matchless picture! The Isar, flowing from their icy heights, has carved itself a deep valley in the undulating plain, whose steep sides, unfit for the plow, have been left to the pines and the beeches; whose foliage, of the darkest and the lightest green, presents the most delightful contrast, like the sunlight and cloud on the Mediterranean.

The rest of the view is filled up with thrifty farms, mills, white church-spires, and fields in all stages of cultivation, from the newly opened furrow to the green, waving grain.

The meadows and the wood are filled and fragrant with delicate wild flowers. The Flora of Munich is one of the most remarkable in Europe, for it includes not only those plants which are naturally indigenous to such a climate and elevation, but also many of the rarest Alpine plants, whose seeds, the botanists suppose, have been brought down by the Isar and deposited in the region along its banks. The lovely heather-rose, ("*heiden röslein*,") of which GOETHE sang, is found in sunny glades, and betrayed by its perfume even before it is found. This is the same Isar which figures in the "Battle of Hohenlinden," though the nearest point of the stream to the battle-field is at Munich, some twenty miles away. The river at Hohenlinden is the *Iser*—a very small stream, and hardly capable of "rolling rapidly."

Right under us, here, in the valley, the cloister-buildings of *Schäftlarn* peer through the trees. This old cloister is worthy of all veneration. It was founded, according to popular tradition, by CHARLEMAGNE, and owned all the land in the region round about. The meaning of the name is uncertain; but a little imagination and twisting of the old German words will make it signify "The Abode of Peace." Munich being first settled on the Cloister-land, received the name *Mönchen*, or *München*, from the *monks* who owned it; and, therefore, bears to this day on its scutcheon a monk. The cloister was closed, in the fore-part of the present century, by MAX JOSEPH, the first King of Bavaria; but LOUIS, the father of the present King, reöpened it, and turned it into a convent for nuns. The quiet beauty of this retreat harmonizes well with the placidity of the Holy Sisters as they walk in the woods or pensively watch the river, or read their prayers in sunny nooks by the running stream.

Lest you may think all human passion and strife banished from this favored spot, I hasten to add that the inn-keeper and the farmer, (who form, with their dependants, the whole population of Ebenhausen,) have been years at law about the well on the hill. Their parents carried on the battle before them, and died in harness. The sons have just brought the strife of twenty years to a satisfactory conclusion. There was little water in the well in hot weather; and as it stood on the highway, and belonged therefore to neither of the parties, the whole dispute was, which had the right to go first to the well, when there was not enough water for both. The landlord wins the suit, pays all the costs, and gives a wedding-party to the son of the farmer, who is about to marry. Would that all the quarrels of earth might be as easily and impartially settled!

It is one of those

"Summer days
That scarce dare breathe, they are so beautiful."

I hope my attempt to show what peaceful country scenes exist so near one of the Old World's great capitals will not be all in vain. R. W. R.

Maj. George Middleton, a resident of Syracuse, now 90 years of age, has been a Mason in good standing over 66 years, and disputes the claim of Col. John Johnson, of Cincinnati, to seniority.

The Death Penalty.

IS THERE ANY LAW FOR THE EXECUTION OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF MURDER?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the recent increase of crime, it may be well to ask whether there is not some defect in our present statutes, relative to capital offences which require amendment.

The last Legislature has been accused of many sins, of omission and of commission; but, it seems to me, that body perpetrated no more serious blunder than may be found on page 712, of the *Laws of the State of New-York for* 1860.

The punishment of death has been defined to be "the deliberate killing, according to the forms of law, of a person who has been lawfully convicted of certain crimes." Section 25 of title 1, chapter 1, part 4 of the Revised Statutes of this State, declares as follows: "The punishment of death shall, in all cases, be inflicted by hanging the convict, by the neck, until he be dead."

This was the only mode of execution known to our law. But the eleventh section of the act of April 14, 1860, relating to capital punishment, repeals the above section, and, consequently it would seem that no executions can take place under our present laws. There is no mode prescribed for the execution of criminals. There is now no authority under which the Court can sentence a murderer to be hanged. If a criminal could, in the absence of any statute, be so sentenced, there would be the same authority to sentence him to be shot, or decapitated, or drowned, or smothered, or, if you please, throw from the top of the City Hall. It is evident that capital punishment cannot be inflicted under our present statutes, for whether done intentionally or not, the Legislature while abolishing the law authorizing execution by hanging, has prescribed no other mode for taking the life of the criminal.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1860.

The Solar Eclipse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The eclipse of July 18 was carefully observed at New-York University. The weather was uncommonly favorable, and the observations highly satisfactory. The contacts were observed by myself, and the time furnished by Prof. R. H. BULL. The following are the results expressed in mean time at the University: Beginning, 7 h. 10 m. 23.31 s.; end, 9 h. 11 m. 11.05 s.; duration, 2 h. 47.74 s.

ELIAS LOOMIS.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, July 19, 1860.

THE ECLIPSE AT HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY—THE COMET.

The eclipse of the sun on Wednesday morning, the 18th, was finely observed at the Observatory of Harvard College, Cambridge, by the Director of the Observatory, two assistants and a member of the Board of Visitors. The edge of the sun was well defined throughout the eclipse. The observations have as yet been only in part reduced, but sufficiently so, to indicate very clearly the superiority of the lunar tables of HANSEN over those of BURCKHARDT, and that nearly or quite, the whole of the difference between them this morning in the moon's longitude, is to be ascribed to errors in BURCKHARDT. During the continuance of the eclipse at Cambridge, five excellent photographs of the sun were taken with the great refractor, by Mr. WHIPPLE, the eminent photographer of this city. The comet was seen at Cambridge Observatory last night, probably for the first time, as it was very faint and quite low in the southwest. The comet was *first* seen (as is believed) from the steamer *Arabia*, on the 20th of June, (here a rainy night,) but the first observations upon it were made at Cambridge on the 21st; and in Holland by M. HOEK, and in Florence by M. DONATI, on the 22d.

VISIT OF HEENAN TO TROY.—HEENAN arrived in Troy on a visit to his sick father at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. His progress and purposes are set forth thus lucidly, pathetically and grammatically by the *Times*: "He traveled with the utmost quietness and unostentation, partly owing to his natural repugnance to display, and partly to the nature of the melancholy news received by him relative to the serious illness of his father, at his residence in West Troy. Immediately after debarking from the train, he hastily took a carriage and was driven to the westerly side of the river, and upon reaching his home indulged in those filial sympathies and gratulations come to be so characteristic of him as a modest, unassuming youth, who has won his way to a fame, the dignity and character of which it is not our province to malign, so far as Mr. HEENAN is concerned, that connection being, of its kind, honorable in the highest degree. During his stay the Champion will observe strictly his thoughtful determination to avoid all ostentation, and will return to New-York, quietly, in the late P. M. train of this afternoon, which leaves this city at 5:05.

THE COST OF ENTERTAINING THE JAPANESE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. HACKER, Chairman of the Joint Special Committee on the reception and entertainment of the Japanese in Philadelphia, made a report, attached to which was the following statement showing the amount expended out of the $10.000 appropriated by Councils: Amount of hotel bill, $3,869; E. CONKLIN, for carriages, $1,500; music by bands for military parade, $423; expenses of Committee to Washington, Mayor's deputation, &c., $87 76; stereoscopic case, with views, presented to Embassy, $186; map of city and State, $22 50; additional carriage bills, $19; omnibuses, $25; baggage wagons, $40; incidentals, $96 54; advertising, $15; exhibition of views at hotel, $15; services at Academy of Music, $10; balloon ascension, $150; music for fireman's parade, $750, making a total of $7,208 80. Amount merged, $2,791 20.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July* 17.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 19.

$2 000 U. S. 5s, '65....	100⅝	250 Harlem R. Pref...	42¼
14 000 Tennessee 6s,'90	90	500 do.........b60	42⅛
5,000 Mo. State 6s.....	82⅛	200 do.........b30	42⅛
13,000 E. R. 4th M. B.	80	819 do.............	42⅛
7,000 M. C. R. 8 ₩ c. 1st m. s f c. b......	97⅛	200 do.........b60	42¾
5,000 Mich.S. 2d M. Bs.	64	50 Nor. & Wor. R ...	39
1,000 do.............	63¾	50 Reading Railroad.	43
11,000 do.............	63½	100 do.............	43⅛
3 000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	94	609 do.............	43¼
3 000 do.............	93¾	100 do..........s30	43½
1,000 T. H. & Al. 2d M.	50	100 do..........b30	43½
4,000 L.C &M L.G.Bs.	18½	100 Mich. Cen. R...b60	54¼
5,000 L.E.&W. 1 M. Bs.	70⅛	50 do.............	54
2,000 C & T. S. F. b...	79¾	350 Panama Railroad c	127
1,000 C. & Rk. Is b...	98¼	150 Cleve. & Pitts. R..	11
110 Bank of Commerce	100	50 Mi. So. & N. I. R. b5	19
20 Am. Ex. Bank....	103	16 do.............	18¾
50 Penn. Coal Co.....	86	50 do.............	18½
110 Pac. M. Sp. Co.....	91½	50 do.............	18⅜
50 do..........b60	92	600 Mi.So.&N.I.Gtd.St	39⅛
50 do..........b30	92	50 do..........s60	39¼
550 N. Y. Cen. R......	83¼	100 do..........s60	39
350 do.............	83⅜	100 do..........s10	39⅜
300 do..........s60	83¼	50 Ill. C. R. scrip...s60	70
25 do.............	83⅜	600 do.............	70¼
200 do..........s60	83⅜	200 do.............	70⅛
450 do..........b60	83½	200 do..........b30	70¾
50 Cumberland Pref..	15	100 do.............	70⅝
100 Erie Railroad......	24	100 do.............	70⅞
81 do.............	23¾	250 do.............	71
350 do.............	23⅞	100 do..........b30	71⅜
150 do..........s30	23¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R......	70
100 do..........b30	24	300 do.............	69⅞
100 Erie R. As S'k..s60	23	550 do.............	69¾
18 Hud River R.....	54⅛	100 do..........s60	69½
200 do..........b60	54¾	400 do..........b60	70
150 do.............	54⅝	50 do..........b30	70
50 do..........s60	54	250 do............c	69½
100 do..........b60	55	500 Cleve & Tol. R....	37¼
300 do.............	54¾	50 do..........s30	37⅛
100 do..........s60	54½	100 do.............	37⅛
600 Harlem Railroad..	16⅛	400 do..........b60	37¼
50 do..........b10	16¼	38 do.............	37
100 do..........b30	16¼	300 do..........b10	37
1,900 do.............	16¼	1,550 Chic.& Rock I. R.	74¾
400 do..........b60	16⅜	850 do.............	74⅞
600 do..........b30	16⅜	100 do..........s60	74½
100 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	78	150 do..........b30	75
50 do.............	77¾	500 do..........b60	75¼
		20 Brooklyn Cent. R.	100

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia S. 6s...	91¾	550 Harlem Railroad..	16
1,000 Mo. State 6s.....	82½	500 do.............	15⅞
5,000 N. C. State 6s...	97	500 do..........s60	15¾
1,000 N. Y. C. R 6s...	94½	100 do..........b30	16
1,000 Chic &N.W.1 m.	59¾	100 Reading R.......	43
5,000 Lk E.&W.1 m.b.	71	100 Mich. Cen. R...s30	53½
1,000 M. C R 8 ₩ c. 1st M. S. F. C B....	97½	200 Har. R. Pref......	42⅜
2,000 Mich. S. S. F. Bs.	81	200 do.............	42½
50 Pac. Mail S. Co. s60	91	125 do.............	42¾
50 do.............	91⅛	300 do.............	42⅞
50 do..........b60	91⅛	250 do.............	43
60 Del. L. & W. R....	96	300 Ill. Cen. R. S...b30	71
50 N. Y. Cen. R......	83	70 Cl. & P Railroad..	11
200 do.............	82¾	150 Gal. & Chi. R...b10	69
300 do..........b7	82¾	50 do..........b60	69
100 do..........s30	82⅝	200 do.............	69
100 do..........b60	82⅞	300 do..........b60	69¼
200 Erie Railroad.....	23½	50 do.............	68⅞
50 do..........b30	23½	200 do..........s60	68¾
200 do.............	23¼	100 Clev. & Tol. R....	36½
200 Hudson R R....b60	54	100 do..........s60	36¼
100 do..........b30	54	100 do.............	36⅜
100 do.............	54	100 do..........s30	36¼
		100 Chi. & R. I. R.....	74½

New-York Mining Board, July 19.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper F's M.Co.	11	12¼	Pontiac........	5	5½
Central........	8¾	9⅜	Quincy........	33	37
Franklin........	25	26½	Rockland........	26¼	27½
Hancock........	6¼	7½	Superior........	3¾	4¼
Isle Royale........	16⅞	17½	Hamilton........	—	—
Mesnard........	5½	6½	Columbian........	2½	3¼
Minnesota........	85	85	Phenix........	—	—
National........	37	39	Gardiner Hill....	6¾	7
North Cliff........	3	—	Guilford........	3⅜	3½
Pewabic........	52	56	North State........	2¼	2⅜
Pittsburgh........	62	62¼	Silver Hill........	1¼	1½

The sales were:

50 Minnesota..........	85	100 Guilford.......s10	3⅜
10 Pittsburgh..........	63	150 Isle Royale.......s3	17

THURSDAY, July 19—P. M.

The Stock Exchange continues active and under very considerable excitement still, though the prevalent feeling through the early part of the day appeared to be that some sort of reaction ought to follow such a day of unusual buoyancy as yesterday. In aid of this sentiment among that portion of the speculators who were ready for lower prices, we noticed on the opening of the dealings a strong disposition, as at the close on yesterday, to sell down the shares of New-York Central, as a leading Railway security. The price opened at 83¼, then returned to 83½, but subsequently fell to 82¾, cash, and 82⅞ seller, 30 days, at the Second Board. After the adjournment, 82¾ ₩ cent. was bid, and the price closed at that figure. The fact is assumed that the August dividend will *not* be raised to 3½ ₩ cent., but undue importance is unquestionably given to this question so far as it may affect the old holders of the stock, most of whom will be content to have the dividends remain at the rate of 6 ₩ cent. per annum, until the managers can return to the rate of 8 ₩ cent. with every assurance of of its permanent continuance, there is at the same time another class who would perhaps prefer to have the Company first return to 7 ₩ cent. per annum, especially at the current earnings of the line and its freedom from all financial embarrassment would seem to justify it. No official intimation has yet been promulgated on the subject, beyond the notice that the books of transfer will as usual close on the 31st of July, for a dividend. The fiscal year ending 30th September promises an increased gross traffic of $600,000 or $700,000, which ought to leave the concern in a stronger financial position, without reference to the exact proportion of the August dividend. The partial decline in Central to-day had some effect on the other New-York and Western Railways, taken in connection with the sudden and heavy additional rise on Wednesday afternoon; but in the end, it failed to break the force of the general speculation and scarcely amounted to a check upon the upward course of prices. The fluctuations were irregular, and where the figures were made lower than the extremes of yesterday the decline amounted to 1 ₩ cent. on Galena, ¾ on Michigan Guaranteed, ¾@1 ₩ cent. on Toledo, ½ on Michigan Central, ⅜ on Erie, ¼@½ on Panama, and, at the close, nothing at all on Rock Island or Reading. On the other hand, 2 ₩ cent. was added to the rise on Harlem Preferred; the Common stock was active at 16@16¼@15⅞@16; Illinois Central ½@1 ₩ cent. higher, and Hudson River firm, selling at one time as high as 55, buyer 60 days. The closing was under a firm tone, and, as nearly as we could gather the quotations at 4 o'clock, as follows:

New-York Central..	82⅞	Galena............	69
Erie............	23½	Illinois Central.......	70¾
Hudson............	54	Rock Island..........	75
Harlem Old.........	16	Michigan Central......	53¾
Harlem Preferred..	43½	Mich. Guaranteed....	39
Reading............	43	Mich. Southern......	18½
Panama............	127	Toledo............	36¼

There was less done in the Railway mortgages to-day, owing in part to the stiffness of sellers, even at the material advance of the present week. Some parcels of Southern Michigan seconds were done at 64@63½; in Michigan Central 8 ₩ cents. at 97½; in Illinois Central Construction bonds at 93¾@94 ₩ cent.; and in Wabash Valley firsts at an advance to 70½@71 ₩ cent. Erie thirds were held for 98½, and the seconds for par. A line of fourths taken at 80 ₩ cent. There was a dull feeling in State Securities, and Tennessees sold at 90 ₩ cent. ex-dividend.

The business in Money, to-day, is at 5 ₩ cent. on tempory Loan to the Brokers, who, in turn, charge their dealers 6 ₩ cent., and in Discounts at 5 ₩ cent. on very choice 30 and 60-day bills, and 5½@6 ₩ cent. on 90 days @4 months. The longer date paper is less current, even the very best, at 6 ₩ cent. On temporary Loan the supply of Money keeps abundant, and is to-day ahead of the demand. In Exchange little or nothing is yet done for Saturday's mail, which will go by the *Fulton* for Southampton and Havre. The Cunard propeller *Etna* to-day took out $214,000 in Specie, which accounts for the smaller sum than previously announced by the *Persia* yesterday. The Customs Duties are again heavy this week, especially on the valuable Dry Goods cargoes by the *Vanderbilt* and *City of Baltimore*. The German steamer *Teutonia* is in this afternoon. The movement of the banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circul'n.
New-York, July 14..	$127,123,166	$82,748,231	$23,641,357	$8,975,528
Boston, July 16........	65,153,413	20,342,421	5,686,020	7,560,626
Philadelphia, July 16.	26,878,435	15,796,205	4,403,157	2,859,852
New-Orleans, July 14.	15,945,426	15,800,818	9,545,563	10,310,825
Total..........	$235,100,440	$134,687,675	$43,276,097	$29,706,833
Last week..........	235,915,405	134,242,505	42,838,732	30,952,650

The transfer books of the New-York Central Railroad will be closed on the 31st ult., preparatory to the declaration of the semi-annual dividend, and remain closed until the morning of the 22d day of August.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₩ cent., payable Aug. 1.

Messrs A. H. DYETT, of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. P. W. HOLMES, have formed a new Stock firm under the style of DYETT & HOLMES.

At the meeting of the Bank Clearing-house Association this afternoon, the newly organized Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank was admitted as a member.

It was the old Board of the Michigan Southern Company, and not the new, (of whom our correspondent made complaint yesterday,) that rescinded the proposition to exchange the plain bonds of 1863 for the General Sinking Fund Mortgage. We have seen the minute of the old Board to this purport, of date Nov. 11, 1859. It is proper, however, to add, that we learn from a bondholder of 1863, who has examined the Sinking Fund Mortgage, that provision is therein made for paying off or exchanging these plain bonds of 1863.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Minnesota (La Crosse) Railroad for the month of June, 1860, were as follows:

Freight..........	$25,716 67
Passengers..........	22,937 17
Miscellaneous..........	2,126 18
Total..........	$50,780 02

Comparative statement of earnings for first six months of past and present year:

	1859.	1860.
January..........	$35,193 45	$32,883 56
February..........	35,608 25	36,669 76
March..........	36,380 64	44,269 15
April..........	38,788 38	54,532 26
May..........	46,850 31	69,623 47
June..........	49,999 67	50,780 02
Total..........	$242 815 70	$284,758 22
Increase for six months, 1860..........		$41,942 52

The business of the Reading Railroad for June was as follows:

	1860.	1859.
Received from Coal..........	$197,907 37	$167,159 13
Received from Merchandise.	48,015 20	33,789 80
Received from Travel, &c..	32,346 99	29,428 27
Total..........	$278,269 56	$230,377 40
Transportation, Renewal Fund, &c..........	143,668 66	126,432 97
Net profit for the month.....	$134,600 90	$103,944 43
Net profit for previous 6 mos.	577,696 33	510,865 78
Total net profit for 7 mos..	$712,297 23	$614,810 21

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for the second week in July were:

	1859.	1860.		
Freight.....	$15,801 62	$25,475 00	Inc..	$9,673 38
Passengers..	8,110 22	8 066 68	Dec..	43 54
Total.....	$23,911 84	$33,541 68	Inc..	$9,629 84

The earnings of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, for the month of June, 1860, were as follows:

June, 1860..........	$105,802 06
June, 1859..........	80,685 41
Increase, 21 ₩ cent..........	$25,116 65

The business of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, for the week ending July 7, was as follows:

Passengers..........	$25,308 93
Freight..........	23 515 03
Mails, Express, &c..........	2,930 41
Total..........	$51,754 37
Week ending July 9, 1859..........	39,707 94
Increase 90 miles more..........	$12,046 43

The reports at length of the official Examiner of the State Insurance Department on the affairs of the exploded Everett and Hudson Fire offices in this City, to which reference was made a few days ago, may be found at the office of the *Wall-street Underwriter*, at No. 68 Wall-street. The reports appeared in that weekly journal of insurance on the 23d June and 7th July last.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts..........	$228,636 52
Payments..........	378,914 61
Balance..........	5,519,020 70

The receipts include $109,000 for Customs.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

BANKS.	Loans. July 14.	Loans. July 7.	Specie. July 14.	Specie. July 7.
Citizens' Bank	$4,359 533	$4,192,53[illegible]	$2 912,891	$3 055,341
Canal Bank...	1,391,396	1,275,84[illegible]	737,781	710,177
Louisiana.....	2,012,924	2 013 46[illegible]	1,305 956	1,171,531
Louis'na State	3,619,454	3,546,667	2,390,565	2 608,531
Mec. & Traders	936,348	9[illegible]1,181	387,790	334,632
Bank of N. O..	1,128,242	1 138 69[illegible]	411 906	522 554
Southern Bk..	266,885	230,4[illegible]9	171,001	148,339
Union Bank...	1.011 [illegible]91	1,000,023	573 743	419,000
Merchants' Bk	545 514	506,034	161,489	165,136
Crescent City.	749,419	803 43[illegible]	106 349	77,906
Bk. of America	1,107 620	1,157 525	385,985	480 407
Total........	15 945 426	16 795,837	9 545,553	9,693,454
	Decrease...	$850 4[illegible]1	Decrease...	$147,901

BANKS.	Circulation. July 14	Circulation. July 7.	Deposits. July 14.	Deposits. July 7.
Citizens' Bank	$4,010,320	$4,196 665	$3,616,294	$3,701,339
Canal Bank...	1,018,776	1,060,175	676 169	747,760
Louisiana	815 384	839 244	2,686 681	2,685,697
Louis'na State.	1,978,875	2 058 445	4,167,673	4,293,434
Mec. & Traders	338,440	352,670	813 356	737 464
Bank of N. O..	529,655	530,620	735,562	794.110
Southern Bk..	221,225	228,635	271,281	245,694
Union Bank...	449 305	461,440	1,239,840	1,371,001
Merchants' Bk.	452,390	462 880	319,437	295,971
Crescent City.	259,485	262 885	255,058	227,977
Bk. of America	236 970	246 230	1,018,887	1,188,17[illegible]
Total....	10,310 825	10,695 889	15,800,318	14 953 619
	Decrease...	$385 064	Decrease...	$152,801

BANKS.	Exchange. July 14.	Exchange. July 7.	Due Dis. Banks. July 14.	Due Dis. Banks. July 7.
Citizens' Bank	$1 354 802	$1,440,949	$481,108	$527,783
Canal Bank...	522,129	578,398	124,034	104,554
Louisiana	222,991	266 474	216,086	150 603
Louis'na State	299 423	337 702	78,028	84,474
Mec.& Traders	189 190	231 826	29 381	12,879
Bank of N. O..	215 543	259 428	99 588	93,756
Southern Bk..	634.674	643,833	....	....
Union Bank...	171,258	219,309	352,155	302,864
Merchants' Bk	45 184	31,284	82 935	67 279
Crescent City.	56,199	103,674	38,487	53 296
Bk.of America	2 397	20 476	8,418	4,317
Total.........	$3,713,790	$4,123,283	$1 510,230	1.401,806
	Decrease....	$409 493	Increase.....	$108,415

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 19, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 8,194 bbls Flour, 47,545 bushels Wheat, 73 377 bushels Corn, 11,225 bushels Oats, 435 pkgs Provisions.

ASHES—Sales, 75 bbls. at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales transpired to-day, of 400 bags Government Java at 16½c.; 500 mats Java, part at 16c; 196 bags Maracaibo, and 100 bags Rio, part at 14¾c.; and 500 bags Bahia on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to day, of 1,500 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 10¼c.@10⅜c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have been freely offered, while they have been in but moderate request, to-day, at drooping rates. Sales 14,350 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 20; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 35@$5 55; superfine Western, at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 35@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 70 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State..........	$5 10	@$5 20
Extra State..........	5 35	@ 5 55
Superfine Western..........	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin..........	5 75	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio..........	5 50	@ —
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brand..........	5 75	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee..........	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee..........	5 80	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	5 80	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is heavy and declining. Sales have been reported of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including superfine, at $5 05@$5 15, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 500 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and prices have favored buyers. The demand has not been very brisk. We have heard of sales of 71,000 bushels, including white Canada, at $1 40@$1 42½; ordinary to very choice white Western, at $1 42@$1 55; red Western, (Winter,) at $1 34½@$1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 27@ $1 30, chiefly within the range; Racine Spring, $1 26½@$1 27; Chicago Spring, part at $1 28; white Southern, at $1 50; and new red do., at $1 39 ₩ bushel. Corn is more abundant, and though it is in good request, prices are a shade lower. Sales transpired, to-day, of 66,500 bushels, at 61c.@62c., chiefly at 61c @61½c., for sound mixed Western: 65c.@66c. for yellow Western; 68c.@69c. for white Western; and 80c. for very choice white Southern. ₩ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at 81c.@83c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in demand, including poor to prime Canada, at 37c.@40c.; Western, 38c.@40c.; State, 40c @41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 36c.@39c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales transpired to-day of 950 bales North River at 85c.@90c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been very quiet at unchanged quotations.

LUMBER—The demand is good for most descriptions at, generally, very full prices. At Albany, receipts continue large, though, according to the *Evening Journal*, "the excess is mostly of pine, white wood, &c., by the Erie Canal. The arrivals of hemlock and spruce by the Champlain Canal are comparatively light. The stock on hand is ample and accumulating, and the assortment the best that has been offered this season. The sales have been to a fair extent during the week, with a good attendance of buyers from the East and South. Vessels are wanted to carry away the lumber already sold, and the rates of freights to the East have an advancing tendency. The current rates on pine are as follows: To New-Haven and Bridgeport, $1 25@$1 50 ₩ M.; to Norwich, New-London, Mystic, &c., $1 50@$1 75; to Providence and Fall River, $2. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to July 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856..........	74,992,009	16.177	7,610	14,604,417
1857..........	74,929,002	27,468	15,700	51,710,029
1858..........	116,593,348	12,540	69,145	49,498,450
1859..........	106 713,100	25,215	46,853	58,014,857
1860..........	125,293,600	19,406	30,468	41,187,307

MOLASSES—Sales were reported, to-day, of 50 hhds. English Island, at 35c.; and 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,750 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, chiefly at $19 37@$19 50 here, and $19 75, buyer's option, Augusta. Old Mess, at $18 50@$18 62½; New Prime, at $14 25@$14 37½; and Old Prime at $12 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and nominal. Lard is inquired for; the day's transactions add up 670 tcs. and bbls., at 13¾c.@13⅞c., ₩ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 50@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$18 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in fair request at 10c.@18c. for new State, and 10c.@15c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese finds ready buyers, selling at 7c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., in lots, at $4 62½@$4 87½, chiefly within the range, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in lively demand, at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 5,100 hhds., including Cuba at 6¼c.@7¾c.; Porto Rico at 7⅞c.@8¾c., and Melado, part at 5c.: also, 1,270 boxes Havana, at 6¼c.@9¼c., ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 21c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Is attracting rather more attention, but not at prices satisfactory to the principal holders. Hence business is restricted here, though former former quotations are well supported. We have heard of sales of 100,000 lbs. Domestic fleece and pulled, with 75,000 lbs. Texas and California, chiefly the latter, at uniform rates. In Boston, 175,000 lbs. Domestic fleece and pulled changed hands, at full prices. In Providence, sales transpired of 7,800 lbs. Domestic fleece, at from 45c.@55c.; 5,600 lbs. do. pulled, at from 45c.@50c.: 23,000 lbs. foreign at 30c. In Philadelphia, a livelier inquiry prevailed, and sales were reported of 30,000 lbs. Domestic, including 35,000 lbs. mixed fleeces, at 44c.@52c.; 5,000 lbs. ⅜ and ¾ blood, 50c.@53c.; 15,000 lbs. ¾-blood, 50c.; 10,000 lbs. ½-blood, 48c.; 5,000 lbs. ¼-blood, 44c.; 30,000 lbs. tub-washed, 43c.; 10,000 lbs. Merino pulled, 41c.; 30,000 lbs. No. 1 pulled, 32½c.; 5,000 lbs. Lambs', 35½c., and 5,000 lbs. short merino, 40c.—cash. Baltimore papers make the usual report—giving, of course, no information. Rochester dealers have purchased this season about 1,500,000 lbs. of Wool in the State of New-York alone. The *Democrat* thinks the average cost of Wool in the vicinity of Rochester will range from 1½c. to 2c. ₩ lb. above last year's prices. *Wells' Commercial Express*, Chicago, says: "Three-fourths, if not seven-eighths, of the clip in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin has passed out of growers' hands, at the range of prices quoted in the last two weeks, and the feeling at present appears to be this: Buyers still lingering in market for small offerings do not so willingly run to former outside prices, while holders are ready, if not anxious, to realize; it is, therefore, very quiet. One dealer here has already shipped 25,000 lbs. Another has sold out at 30c. for common and 35c.@42c. for the balance, which included some very good grades. Another has sold 13,000 lbs., of which 4,000 lbs. was fine and fancy fleece at 47c., with the balance on strictly private terms." The Cleveland *Herald*, noticing heavy receipts and an active business, remarks that: "Up to the present time ten of the principal wool houses here have purchased and received in Cleveland about 1,500,000 lbs. of wool, for which at least $675,000 have been paid. As far as we can learn, not more than half the wool purchased has yet arrived, and we shall be much mistaken if the quantity of wool purchased and received here does not exceed 3,000,000 lbs., for which nearly $1,400,000 will have been paid in cash. Besides the amounts included in the above statement, there are considerable quantities purchased by Cleveland houses, but shipped East from other points; and large quantities pass through the city, which, not being purchased by Cleveland houses, are not included in our figures." Late news from Europe reports only a moderate degree of animation in the Wool Trade, without any remarkable changes in prices.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 25,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 7½d.@8d.; 100 hhds. Tallow, at 22s. 6d., with 1,000 boxes Cheese and 100 pkgs. Butter, by steamer, at 50s. For London, there were reported as having been engaged, 5,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. For Glasgow, 10,000 bushels Wheat at 9d., and some Butter at 25s. For Hamburg, by steamer, 100 bbls. Ashes, at 30s.; 25 tons Copper Ore, at 27s. 6d.; 1,500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d., and 600 bbls. Turpentine also at 2s. 6d, with 5,000 Staves, at $30. For Antwerp 10,000 Staves on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued To-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—BALLET—NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE TOODLES—THE GREAT EASTERN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PAUL PRY—TYCOON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—CORSICAN BROTHERS—LA TOUR DE NESLE—TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—CINDERELLA—MONS. DUCHALMEA.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

European advices to the 11th inst., a week later, have reached us, by the arrival of the Hamburg steamship *Teutonia* at this port, from Southampton on the 5th, and the *Connaught* at St. Johns, from Galway on the 11th inst. The news is generally unimportant. The Prince of Wales sailed for America at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. It was reported that the proposed Conference of all the Powers will be held at Paris in October, their acquiescence being considered certain. Nothing further was positively known relative to GARIBALDI'S movements against Messina, though there were reports of fighting near that city. The Neapolitan forces destined for its defence were estimated to number twenty thousand men. The proclamation of a more liberal Constitution at Naples had been received with marked indifference. The Turkish Government had been notified by France of the intention of the Great Powers to put a stop to the massacre of Christians in Syria.

By the *Teutonia*, we receive London journals of the 5th, from which we obtain some interesting details of foreign intelligence. The 4th of July was duly honored by American citizens resident in London, and among the personages of note present at the banquet, were Gen. CAMPBELL, Mr. DALLAS, our Minister, Mr. LAYARD, Mr. CROPSEY, Mr. KELLOGG, and others, whose names are equally familiar to the American public. Mr. DALLAS made, as he always makes, an exceedingly graceful and attractive speech, and his allusions to GARIBALDI and the Sicilian revolution drew down thunders of applause.

The steamship *De Soto*, from New-Orleans on the 12th and Havana on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. In spite of intense heat New-Orleans remained healthy—no case of yellow fever having occurred. Havana was unusually cool for the season, and the fever there was not of a malignant type. Except in the article of sugar, there was little business doing at Havana.

Advices from Ruatan state that the possession of the Bay Islands, which is to revert to Honduras on the 30th inst., will be resisted by the people of the island by force of arms. The yellow fever is reported to be raging at the Belize. Gen. WALKER left Ruatan on the 27th ult., for Central America, it was supposed. Whether this movement on his part has any connection with the reported departure of several small parties of filibusters from the Southern States for the same destination, will probably be determined in the course of time.

The Overland Mail, from San Francisco on the 29th of June, arrived at Van Buren, Ark., yesterday, and advices from the Pacific coast are telegraphed from that point. A statement of the exports from the port of San Francisco for the past six months has been published, which exhibits an increase of over a million in value over the corresponding period of last year. The mining accounts from Carson Valley continue the same in character, and large quantities of the silver ore were arriving at San Francisco. The population of the Washoe region was rapidly increasing, and the Indians, since the posting of United States troops at the exposed points, have ceased to be troublesome, and had mostly retired to Oregon and the Humboldt Mountains. Further news from Oregon confirms the election news received by the previous mail. The mining news from British Columbia is somewhat more encouraging. The war between the different Indian tribes on Vancouver's Island still continued.

Dispatches received at the State Department from Mr. FAULKNER, our Minister to France, make no mention of the rumored intervention by France in the affairs of Mexico.

Ex-Gov. WASHINGTON HUNT, last evening, at the invitation of citizens of Albany, made an address setting forth his views relative to the political condition of the country at the present period. A telegraphic abstract of it will be found elsewhere in our columns.

The Republican State Central Committee held a meeting at the Astor House yesterday, and decided upon calling the State Convention for the nomination of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, State Prison Inspector and a Presidential electoral ticket, for the 22d of August next at the City of Syracuse. The Committee was very fully represented, and Gov. MORGAN, Speaker LITTLEJOHN, Bank Superintendent COOK, Senator RAMSAY, Dr. THOMPSON and some others, were also present.

The Harvard University have invited the Prince of Wales to visit their institution, and, according to the Boston papers, the invitation has been accepted.

The examination of FREDERICK HOFFMAN, the alleged defaulting Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was concluded yesterday, before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. He was fully committed to the City Prison, in default of $22,000 bail, which, up to last night, he had been unable to procure. The amount of bail being fixed so high, it is probable he will remain in prison, without release, until the trial.

The drill of the Chicago Zouaves at the Academy of Music last night, was witnessed by an audience which filled all the available space in the building. The manœuvres of the Company were performed with even more than their accustomed precision and neatness, and were received by the multitude with the most decided demonstrations of approval. The Zouaves leave to-day for Boston.

The Excelsior and Atlantic Base Ball Clubs played a match at South Brooklyn on Thursday afternoon, and after a most interesting contest the Atlantics were beaten, being their second defeat in three years. Not less than 10,000 spectators were on the grounds and neighboring places to witness the match.

A suit has been commenced against the *Express* newspaper by Mr. DE WITT, the publisher, for an alleged infringement of a copyright. Mr. DE WITT is the proprietor of the so-called "Confession" of HICKS, the pirate, for which he paid that malefactor previous to his execution. The confession was published on the day he was hung, and was immediately transferred entire to the columns of the *Express*. The damages are laid at $10,000.

On the Stock Exchange, yesterday, the speculative excitement continued, but with less unity of movement on the Share list, part of which reached ½@1 ⅌ cent., while other descriptions advanced again. The Railway Bonds were steady, and State Stocks dull. Nothing new occurred in Money or Exchange.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were depressed, and prices tended downward. Provisions were in demand. Sugars were active and buoyant. Coffee was in fair request. Cotton attracted more attention. Hay was more freely offered, and was cheaper. Hops, Metals, Molasses, Naval Stores and Whisky were quiet. Freights were rather dull, though rates favored shippers.

The Walton-Mathews Murder.

It is hard to quarrel with men who have so evidently tried to do their duty to the public as have the Coroner's jurymen impanneled to investigate the peculiarly appalling and mysterious murder of two citizens of New-York, in the open street and early on the night of the 30th of June last. And yet it is impossible, we think, for any candid person, unoppressed with the severe responsibilities of the jury-box, not to feel, on perusing the evidence offered in this case, that the finding which has committed CHARLES JEFFERDS, the stepson of one of the murdered men, to prison, there to await the further action of the Grand Jury, is hardly one in which he should have cared to concur. All the circumstances of this atrocious crime, so far as they were developed on the investigation in the form of facts, were strongly calculated to impose upon judicial inquirers the utmost reserve in condensing from them the terrible charge of murder against any individual whose name has thus far been brought forward in connection with the affair. Not a single witness, even of those who had enjoyed the fullest opportunities of observing the murderer before, during and after the murders, came forward prepared to testify to his identity. Some of them, indeed, thought they recognized in CHARLES JEFFERDS a certain vague resemblance to the shadowy shape which had flitted before their eyes on that calm Summer night, bearing in its hand the lives of two human beings. But though everything that could be done was done to nerve and fortify these dim impressions into sharp and positive forms—though CHARLES JEFFERDS passed no small part of his time in putting on and putting off the "light coats" which it was hoped would fill at once the blurred and tremulous outline lingering in the memory of the witnesses—yet no one person ventured to step beyond the cloudy frontier of general notions, and fix the finger of Nathan upon the suspected man. How, indeed, was it to be expected that any person at all worthy of credence, could do this? The history of jurisprudence has many sadly instructive chapters warning us that we are men, and that to err is eminently human. No evidence, it may almost be said, is more treacherous than the evidence of the senses, speaking to the details of any event which, at the time of its occurrence, greatly shook and stirred the whole nature of the spectator. The Duke of WELLINGTON assured Sir WALTER SCOTT that it was simply impossible for the coolest man in the world to be sure of the sequence of things in any great battle in which he was personally concerned. The fearful story of LESURQUES, condemned and executed on the testimony of eye-witnesses, as having appeared at high noon, eaten and drunk in their presence, and ridden away with his accomplices to commit a cruel murder, of which he knew nothing whatever; and the hardly less fearful case of RICHARDS, whose life having been sworn away positively by a gentleman who had been robbed on the highway in the morning, was only saved by the timely capture of the real culprit, stand in all the books to warn us how careful we must needs be in trusting to our own eyes and ears at moments of intense excitement, even under the broad light of day.

But Mr. WALTON and Mr. MATTHEWS were slain at night, and, with the single exception of one kind-hearted woman, who testifies that she saw and watched for some time a flying man who secreted himself in an area opposite her window, and forebore to betray him to the pursuers whom she supposed to be bent upon doing him an injury, every one who has yet spoken on the subject seems to have seen the murderer only as passengers through the highway see each other by the always uncertain and falsifying light of the moon. And the one witness, whom we have excepted, eager as she was to atone to the best of her power for the wrong she had unwittingly done to justice, in the exercise of the truest attributes of woman's nature, utterly failed to fix any closer resemblance between the fugitive over whose life and crime together the unconscious mantle of her mercy had been thrown, and the prisoner, JEFFERD, than might be testified to at any moment by any one of us all, as between the first two men of the same complexion and size we shall meet in walking carelessly up Broadway.

The record thus blank under the great head of identification, is not much more satisfactory in other points. Under the rubric of motives which might be supposed to have led the prisoner to perpetrate this enormous wickedness, nothing more emphatic has been shown than the general disorder and ill-feeling, the coarse passions and the vulgar clamor in which the whole family of WALTON-JEFFERD did pretty plainly live. The "threats" of the youth against a step-father whom he detested, and who evidently had no love for him, have not been set forth with the clearness and convincing force which the public, as jealous for the safety of the innocent as it is anxious for the punishment of the guilty, ought always to be able to rely upon, as marking the arguments which lead a jury of citizens to brand another citizen with a committal for murder. Nor, if we are to accept the medical evidence, which goes to establish a physical incapacity in the person of JEFFERD for the extraordinary display of fleetness and agility made by the escaping assassin; and the further testimony on the one hand, of the railway conductor and others, who fix the firing of the second shot in Sixteenth-street, at or about 11¼ o'clock, and on the other hand, of the people at the Union Hotel in Brooklyn, who prove that JEFFERDS entered that hotel between a quarter and half-past twelve o'clock of the same night, can we refuse to admit that the presumptive evidence in favor of the innocence of the accused does materially outweigh the presumptive evidence in favor of his guilt? In this state of the case, we repeat, we feel bound to say that the Coroner's Jury have risked the perpetration of a very cruel injustice in consigning this young man to the chances of a future indictment, and the certainty of an immediate imprisonment.

It is of immense importance that preliminary examinations of this kind should be so carefully, and sagaciously, and forbearingly conducted, as not only to reduce to the *minimum* the possibilities of fastening an unfounded accusation upon any man, but as also to evade the very serious danger of diverting the public excitement and curiosity from investigations which might otherwise result in the discovery of the real culprit, by crystalizing at once the popular judgment about some one suspected person who may very well turn out in the end to have had nothing in the world to do with the matter. For the vast majority of men, an official accusation, however formal and slightly founded it may be, is equivalent to a conviction of the accused. So long as murder remains a horrible mystery, and men go about feeling that for aught they can know, they may be elbowed by the assassin in omnibuses and run against by him in the public streets, a frightful murder keeps a certain stimulating hold upon the anxiety of the community. Let it be once proclaimed that an indictment, or even a committal has been fastened upon some particular person, and they instantly breathe more freely, dismiss the matter from their speculations, and very soon forget even when it occurred and who were its victims.

It is, therefore, very much to be regretted that our whole system of criminal inquests cannot be thoroughly revised, and this grave duty put into the hands of a competent, scientific judicial magistracy, appointed in a way to secure their fitness for their high functions, and no more likely to convert society itself into a murderer by imperiling the innocent, than to risk its safety by letting loose the guilty through the large meshes of a CONNERY'S subtle brain.

His Honor Shows Cause.

"His Honor" the Mayor has condescended to send the Board of Aldermen a list of his charges against Messrs. CRAVEN and TAPPAN, and the Board has appointed a Committee of three to examine into their truth, and it will, of course, hear the accused in their own defence. This is, so far, a very regular proceeding, and if the Committee do their duty properly, will leave the public little to complain of. But this is not the sort of proceeding which "His Honor" either desires or anticipates. What he wants is, in short, concurrence by the Board in any removals he pleases to make, on his version of the "cause." Any examination into the facts which decency calls for, he wishes to take place before himself alone, and either in the presence or absence of the accused, as his fertile fancy may suggest. As few of the present officials are his friends or nominees, and as he has still a large crowd of supporters to reward, the probability of his being an impartial judge in any such investigation may be readily estimated. What he wants is vacant places; and he is not very particular as to how he gets them, and his sitting to decide whether they ought to become vacant or not, is as great a caricature upon justice as JEFFRIES hearing the returns to the writs of *quo warranto*, by which JAMES II. sought to strip all the English towns of their charters. JEFFRIES was never known to find a charter valid and unimpeachable. As one of his admirers magniloquently remarked, "they went down before him as the walls of Jericho before the trumpet of the Lord." So also, we may rely upon it, there is no municipal functionary who will be able to defend himself against the charge of malfeasance in office, as long as FERNANDO is judge. The "single eye" casts a "baleful light" upon every official who is not content to employ all the ragamuffins of Mozart Hall in his office, and place bands of ticket-swindlers and pugilists upon all the public works. If anybody wants to know His Honor's notion of an efficient officer, let him look at Inspector DELAVAN, who, according to his own confession, has no longer any control over his own subordinates, and has had the scum of the Wood Democracy furnished to him as Clerks and Wardens. ENRIGHT, that eager friend of the traveler, being the crowning mercy of "His Honor's" dispensation.

We may be thoroughly satisfied that no officer now in the service of the City will be safe in his post as long as FERNANDO has a single vagabond supporter unprovided for, and as long as "His Honor" is allowed to decide upon the truth of any charges that may be made against them, it will be impossible to slander him. If Mr. HOGG was armed with the power of removing the Central Park Commissioners, does anybody suppose that any accusations made against them, and investigated before him, would fail to be sustained? Their guilt would be a foregone conclusion; and yet to allow "His Honor" to judge of the honesty or competency of any City official is even more outrageous than to allow a HOGG to decide upon the qualifications of an OLMSTED or a GREEN, because a HOGG might possibly gain nothing by ousting either of them, while FERNANDO is always rewarded for condemnatory decision, by being able to provide for a faithful rowdy or peculator.

Without meaning to be in the least impertinent, we would respectfully inquire what "his Honor" is going to do for DEVLIN? This much-abused and highly meritorious citizen is still without any public employment, though there is no berth that he would not adorn, and his fidelity to FERNANDO has been nearly as remarkable as his devotion to the City funds. If he was fit for the Street Commissionership, we think there must be something about the Croton Board for which he is equally well qualified; and what, we would ask, does FARLEY think of the new reservoir? How his eyes must glisten, and his teeth water, as he gazes on the puddling and the embankments. To the common eye, they are mud and stone. To his purified vision they are heaps of unearned warrants on the City Chamberlain.

THE ZOUAVES ON THE STAGE.—Whatever doubt may prevail of the military efficiency of our gallant visitors from Chicago, there is no possible room for doubt as to their popularity. The Academy of Music, which, in the advertisements of Managers, contains countless thousands, and in fact an irregular number of hundreds, was filled last evening to the utmost limit of comfort, the dramatic and operatic attraction being the performance of these consummate actors, who, in the general esteem, so well realize the *rôle* of the American soldier. It is safe, of course, to suppose that of the large body of spectators present, no inconsiderable number regarded the stated services of the chorus in those mimic armies with which ROSSINI and MEYERBEER are so apt to throng the stage, as quite equal in drill and conduct to these more practical warriors; but from the volume and warmth of the applause, it was clear that the bulk of those present were thoroughly gratified, not only with the novelty, but with the unerring accuracy of the evolutions. The Zouave may now be regarded as naturalized in the New World.

It remains to be seen how soon the spirit of emulation will beget a similar organization in New-York. The subject of forming a regiment upon the same active principles is already, we understand, under serious consideration. No difficulty is anticipated in obtaining the requisite numbers; in fact, the embarrassment of selecting among the untried and the faint-hearted, who will be likely to withdraw from the arduous drill required, is a more serious one than any anticipated paucity of recruits. The chief difficulty lies in finding a competent commander; one familiar with the eccentric practice of this new-fangled soldiery, and disposed to enter heartily upon the laborious and patient task of converting holiday troopers into veterans. How far the chivalrous DE LA RIVIERE, whose red cap so bewildered the ladies of Mobile, might meet the requirement, we are unprepared to conjecture. But there is every reason to suppose that a drill-master, if there be none indigenous, can be obtained from among the disabled heroes of Lombardy; and under his auspices, a regiment as perfect as that of St. Cyr may be realized. Let the project be carried into effect.

The People's Candidate.

It may require some courage to say in advance, who, of the half-dozen candidates for the Presidency, will be honored with the vote of New-York; but there is no hazard in saying that Gen. HOUSTON is not to be the man. There met on Wednesday at Schenectady a Convention claiming to represent the State, and aiming to nominate an electoral ticket, which should represent the views and purposes of the zealous friends of the Texan. A round score of delegates made their appearance. The usual forms of organization had scarcely been perfected, when it became painfully apparent that a bare majority was addicted to him of San Jacinto; the sturdy minority having declared predilections for BELL and EVERETT; and the individual most conspicuous in conducting the proceedings being a rejected member of the State Convention which placed the Tennessean in nomination. There were, in these circumstances, obvious difficulties in transacting business. It was easy to nominate Capt. STOCKTON for Vice-President--Capt. STOCKTON is the proscriptive dummy at all these snug little political games—but when it came to naming an Electoral ticket of thirty-seven names, representing all the Congressional Districts of the State, and the State itself, it was inexpressibly mortifying to find that not more than eleven persons, all of whom were present, were assuredly loyal to HOUSTON; and, what were these among so many? It was soon stated, not without pathos, that the City and County of Albany contained *no* adherent of the hero; a statement happily refuted by the President of the Convention, who, asserting himself as the lone star of that locality, indignantly quitted the chair and the assembly, by way of vindicating his fidelity to the cause. Then a Committee of Research to discover the lacking and too diffident candidates for the electoral honor was appointed, and the Convention—it cannot be said to have adjourned—exploded in utter confusion.

There is too clearly in these things an absence of all that goes to constitute a successful and harmonious party gathering. The grave decorum rarely broken, save in the wildest moments of the unbridled Democracy; the tacit consent of all present to conceal the weak points on the organization, and to keep from agitation all the vexed questions at which altercation might be provoked; the quiet and unostentatious manufacture of delegations for localities not formally represented; the nomination made unanimous by acclamation; the cheers, the mock enthusiasm, and the conciliatory adjournment; these were not characteristic of the Schenectady Convention, and without them it must fare ill with a candidate.

The truth is, the meeting was quite representative of the party which is assumed to have sent it there. There is not a handful of lunatics, in or out of the asylums, who believe that a vote cast for Gen. HOUSTON, in the approaching election, will have any greater efficacy than if it had been cast for the Grand Khan of Tartary. With very many substantial claims to respect, and with some to admiration, the chivalrous Texan has never been fortunate in attracting the regards of people who feel strongly upon political questions; nor has his political career been such as to win that confidence in the earnestness and consistency of his opinions, whatever their character, which the other candidates now in nomination have unquestionably received. The story of old heroism is no longer an available instrument in electioneering. The temper of 1840 and 1848 had cooled before 1852. The condition of the country has been, now and again, so perilous, that the people wisely hesitate before intrusting its destinies to the impulse of a half-romantic partiality. San Jacinto, moreover, is shrewdly suspected of being the great exemplar of filibusterism, now the most unpopular of all isms; and the original glitter of the victory has been grievously dimmed by other and greater feats of gallantry produced by the Mexican war, where results as surprising were effected by numbers still more disproportionate than those which made prisoner the President of Mexico. There is little, therefore, to place Gen. HOUSTON high in the vulgar estimation, and every reason to place his chances of election in the category of the wonderful things seen by ASTOLFO in the moon. No sane organization can seriously think, therefore, of prosecuting a contest in his favor in any Northern State; while at the South, outside of Texas, he has neither nomination nor supporters. The folly of the proceedings at Schenectady is but a type of the folly of his misguided friends, or proof of the fraud of cunning partisans who have other proclivities.

Sports of the Quarter Deck.

It appears that during the passage of the ship *Ellen Austin* to this port, the officers, or some of them—we hope not for mere amusement—tied the arms and knees of a passenger together, passed a stick between them, and then rolled him along the deck like a bale of goods. On complaining at the District-Attorney's office, the victim was informed that this mode of treating him was not a criminal offence under the United States laws, and that his only remedy was a civil action for assault and battery. This is very like informing a sickly hodman that he must drink port wine and "live high," and take horseback exercise.

The value to a poor emigrant of a "remedy" for being tied neck and heels, and rolled about like a hogshead on a ship's deck, which consists in feeing a pair of lawyers, and commencing a suit which will probably last two years, and the issue of which is extremely doubtful, for the purpose of recovering "damages" against the mate of a vessel whose worldly goods are probably lodged in one chest, unfortunately can be readily estimated. If this sort of treatment of passengers at sea, be not indictable, we think it would be but justice to all parties concerned for the United States to publish a list of those kinds of torture which may *not* be inflicted on an emigrant with impunity. It would relieve the mind of many a poor man to be informed precisely what risks he incurs, and against what indignities the law will protect him. In the meantime, we think we are safe in announcing to the sea-going public, that inasmuch as a ship captain may, under the laws of the United States, tie a man's hands to his knees, and roll him about, he may, *à fortiori*, kick him, pummel him, throw buckets of water on him, tow him in the ship's wake, hoist him into the rigging, rope's-end him, tar and feather him; or, in short, subject him to any infliction which does not involve imminent peril to his life; and we recommend the passengers not to be cheated into the pleasing belief that a "civil action" will cure his bruises when he gets ashore. His chances of deriving any consolation from any such source, are about as great as his chances of being presented by the United States Marshal on landing with the sum of $10,000 on behalf of the Federal Government, as a mark of the esteem entertained for him by the President and Cabinet.

St. Thomas and a Market.

We frequently see the announcement, under the head of "Ship News," of vessels cleared for "St. Thomas and a market." It is well known to business men, and even to schoolboys, that St. Thomas is one of the West India Islands. A flourishing trade is carried on between our ports and that island, and many honorable business men and shipping merchants are transacting business there; yet, strange to say, not more than half the vessels which clear at our Custom House for St. Thomas, with regular papers, go to *that* island.

Let us look for a moment at a chart of the West Coast of Africa, and we shall find, a little north of Loando and Ambriz, above the mouth of the Rio Zaire or Congo River, in the Bight of Biafra, a little island called St. Thomas. Under the lee of this little island, screened by its lofty palm trees, many a bark has cast anchor, having cleared for St. Thomas and a market. The stars and stripes have waved there many a time in the breeze—not from the land of the free, but from the land of the slave trader.

The great kingdom of Dahomy lies not far to the north. The young King, who not long since sacrificed two hundred slaves on the grave of his father, part of that number being borrowed from the barracoons on the coast, immediately set out on a royal slave hunt, to obtain *chattels* to pay his debts, and renew the infamous traffic which his father had to some extent abandoned. The zeal displayed by his Royal Highness of Dahomy for trade, has probably been one cause why so many vessels have cleared during the last six months for "St. Thomas and a market." If a naval station was established on that Island, so near the outlets of the large rivers, perhaps the *traffic* might be checked to some extent, and the stars appear brighter than the stripes.

Minor Topics.

—The literary scandal excited at Paris by Madame GEORGE SAND'S quite unprovoked attempt to carry out EMERSON'S theory of genius, and "grind up her friends for paint," bids fair to become a very war of Troy for tediousness. It began with Madame SAND'S romance of *Elle et Lui*, in which she drew under the very thinnest disguise a most unflattering portrait of ALFRED DE MUSSET, then hardly cold in his premature grave. PAUL DE MUSSET, the accomplished brother of the deceased poet, perfectly familiar with the secret history of ALFRED'S relations with the authoress of *Indiana*, took upon himself the fraternal duty of relating that history in quite another light. His work, entitled *Lui et Elle*, is a marvel of keen, concentrated and sustained indignation, altogether merciless in its analysis of the heroine's character and career. This fraternal vindication was rapidly followed up by another defence of ALFRED DE MUSSET, from the pen of a distinguished female writer. In her novel of *Lui*, Mme. LOUIS COLET has fully rivaled Mme. SAND'S own power of passionate description, and deals so unreservedly with the egotistical side of that lady's nature, as almost to move the reader's compassion towards a selfishness so mercilessly scourged. These blows took effect, and in the preface to her latest novel, *Jean de La Roche*, Madame SAND takes occasion to protest rather scornfully against the tremendous inquisition which has been instituted into her past experience. The whole battle may now be presumed to have been fought out, and M. DE LESAIRE accordingly undertakes the task of historian, and sums up its record and its merits in a critical work, *L'Histoire d'un Scandale*, which is not the least interesting contribution to letters made by this most miserable quarrel.

—Mr. BUNN, who disappeared so mysteriously from New-Jersey, to subsequently turn up in Florida, lately wrote to the Jersey City Recorder that he was slowly improving in health, and hoped soon to visit that city, at the same time requesting the Recorder to tell him if there was any prospect of ferreting out his kidnappers. The Justice immediately replied that no steps could be taken in the matter until he came there, and, furthermore, that his bag of clothing, found intrusting its destinies to the impulse of a on Paterson dock, could only be delivered to him in person and upon his paying a bill of $20, for expenses incurred in firing cannon and dragging the river for the recovery of his body when it was supposed to be sunk therein. In fact the Jersey Justice seems greatly incensed against Mr. BUNN for not having been drowned, as he ought to have been to justify all the trouble and expense incurred on his account. If Mr. BUNN is not done blown before he recovers his clothing, then are there no Dogberrys in Jersey.

—Mrs. E. C. KINNEY, wife of our late Chargé at the Court of Turin, Sardinia, arrived by the *Fulton*, for a short visit to her friends, from whom she has been absent ten years. She also finds her son, E. C. STEDMAN, (the author of the "Diamond Wedding," &c.,) grown to be a poet worthy of his mother, who, in the land of song has both gathered laurels for herself and reflected honor upon her native land.. Were it not for the ultimate benefit that we shall gain, it would be a matter of regret that Mr. KINNEY'S devotion to his History of Tuscany, a work on which the last six years have been employed, has prevented his accompanying Mrs. K. to New-York. Although but a few chapters have been actually written, the work may be said to be in a good state of forwardness, and those who have seen its pages predict with great confidence a production which will give its author rank with MOTLEY, IRVING and PRESCOTT.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under pretence of giving its readers an idea of the eclipse of the sun, publishes a view of Philadelphia. It is very like, indeed. We would swear to the steeples of the three churches which are given in the engraving. The steep roofs and shingled houses are true to the life. In the dim distance the carts that supply the people with water may be seen going their rounds, while in the foreground, or rather in the harbor, lie several full-rigged ships. A buoy, floating in the river, indicates a great depth of water, and a man is rowing around the buoy to show how easy it is for vessels to enter the river. In fact, the whole thing looks like a design upon the *Great Eastern*. The flattering engraving of the city is plainly meant to inveigle the Directors into sending their ship there. Who would have thought that our mild-mannered friends of the City of Brotherly Love would have resorted to such surreptitious measures to entice from us our marine-monster guest.

—It is said that an old man in Sodus, New-York, who is owing a physician a bill of $30, and unable to pay it, has deeded to the doctor his body for dissection after his demise; and that the deed has been accepted and a receipt given by the physician. If this be true, it is certainly an ingenious device for simultaneously paying the debt of Nature and that of Art.

—"A Poor Cripple" will rejoice to know that if he takes a lemon, cuts off a piece, then nicks it so as to let in the toe with the corn, the pulp next to the corn, ties this on at night so that it cannot move, takes a blunt knife the next morning and cuts off his toe, the corns will instantly disappear, and "A Poor Cripple" will be made happy for life.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Health of Secretary Toucey—French Intervention in Mexican Affairs—The Washington Aqueduct—Post-office Business, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 19.

Secretary TOUCEY is again convalescent, and laboriously engaged in the arduous duties of his office.

Mr. PAUL HOCMELLE, *attaché*, is in charge of the French Legation during the temporary absence of M. MERCIER at Newport.

Important dispatches were received to-day from Mr. FAULKNER, who makes no mention of French intervention in Mexican affairs.

Señor PEDRO OZRIS, of the Chilian Legation, and Capt. FRANKLIN, Engineer, in charge of the Capitol Extension, left this afternoon for New-York. Capt. FRANKLIN goes to Boston, with a view to making certain purchases for the new Capitol.

Capt. BENHAM, now absent in New-York, will be here on Wednesday, to open an office for prosecuting his labors as Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct.

The address of the Douglas Democratic Committee is generally regarded here as conclusive against the seceders, and a general reaction in the South is anticipated by the Douglas leaders. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 19.

Owing to certain misrepresentations of the public conduct of Gen. DEGOLLADO, the Liberal Chief, which have recently appeared in some of the newspapers, several gentlemen sojourning in this city, and thoroughly acquainted with Mexican affairs, have prepared a brief history of events since January, 1858, which relieves him from all uncharitable imputations, and shows him to be a true patriot, constantly striving, amid accumulated difficulties, for the welfare of his distracted country.

The written opinions of Attorney-General BLACK to the President, in the cases of naval officers who were damaged by the action of the Naval Board, but afterward restored, through the examination of the Revisory Courts, have, in several instances, been brought to light recently. The subject has by this time lost its general interest, but, as an example of the manner in which reparation has been made, the case of Capt. RAMSAY may be stated. The opinion was that not one fact or circumstance was proved against him that weighed a feather when placed in the scale against the overwhelming weight of evidence in his favor; and it is further stated, "that if there be a man, in or out of the navy, who is a thorough-bred gentleman, a skillful seaman and an accomplished officer, Capt. RAMSEY may boldly claim to be that man."

There were fourteen thousand six hundred and forty orders in the Post-office Department, for postage stamps for the second quarter of 1859, amounting to $1,366,982; and twelve thousand four hundred and eighty for the second quarter of 1860, amounting to $1,673,359; decrease in the orders, two thousand one hundred and sixty, being about seventeen per cent. Increase in the value of postage-stamps issued, $306,377, being about twenty-two per cent. This reduction in the amount of labor on a largely increased issue has been effected by furnishing each office with the full amount required for its quarterly supply, as nearly as it can be calculated, and forbidding Postmasters from making several orders in the same quarter.

Gen. BICKLEY'S plan of operations for Southernizing Mexico is regarded here as visionary. It is certain that the Juarez Government gives him no encouragement. If any feeling exists at all in his favor in Mexico, it is among a few dissatisfied and restless spirits in the northern part of that country.

Z. P. HANGBORN, publisher of the *Boston Atlas and Bee*, a practical printer, to-day assumed the entire control of the House Printing, financially and otherwise, by the authority of Mr. FORD, the House Printer, whose ill health compels him to temporarily abandon all business and seek medical aid. He has left for Boston for that purpose.

The testimony before the Paraguay commission having closed, the written arguments were submitted to day. Several weeks will probably elapse, before the decision is made. The positions of the representative counsel are, as usual in cases of litigation, extremely at variance.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Advices from California, Carson Valley, Oregon and British America.

VAN BUREN, Arkansas, Thursday, July 19.

The Overland Mail-coach, with regular San Francisco dates to the 29th of June, arrived here at 4¾ o'clock this morning. No telegraph dispatches came by this stage, from some unknown cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 29—12 M.

Arrived June 25, ship *Euterpe*, New-York; 27th, steamer *Oregon*, from Panama; ship *Robertson*, London; *Champion*, 120 days from New-York; steamer *Sonora*, from Panama, passengers all well, no deaths on the passage; ship *Polynesia*, from New-York. No departures.

The exports of merchandise and California products from the port of San Francisco, during the past six months, are valued at $3,350,000 against $2,150,000 for the corresponding period in 1859. During the six months ending with this month the number of passengers arriving at San Francisco was over 20,000, and the departures rising of 7,000, showing a net gain to the population of the State of about 13,000.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* will sail for Panama to-morrow, taking the letter and newspaper mails, which it is hoped the Vanderbilt steamer will convey from Aspinwall to New-York, notwithstanding the expiration of his contract with the Government.

The Masonic fraternity of the State celebrated St. John's Day in San Francisco on the 26th, with appropriate ceremonies. More than 10,000 Masons joined in the procession. They laid the corner stone of a new Masonic Hall which is to cost $162,000.

The Pony Express is announced to start on its next eastward trip during the first week in July. The last express that arrived brought St. Joseph dates of June 9, and all the matter of the detained expresses.

For some days past a comet has been visible at Sacramento a little above the horizon in the northwest. Misty weather has rendered it invisible at San Francisco.

A large jollification mass meeting was held in Mechanics' Hall, an immense pavilion in San Francisco, on the evening of the 26th, to rejoice over the defeat of the Santillion Land Claim, and the overthrow of the Peter Smith title by the State Supreme Court.

Everything is quiet and orderly throughout the State, and there is no news worth sending abroad.

Mining accounts from Carson Valley are but a repetition of the same story. The Ophir Company are sending to San Francisco fifteen tons of ore per week from their claim in the Comstock Lead, which is worth on an average $2,000 per ton. About one ton in twenty taken from the mine is of this richness, and is sent to San Francisco. The balance remains in piles at the mine, to be used when smelting works are erected on the ground. This kind of ore is considered worth from $500 to $1,000 per ton. Of the richness of the Comstock lead for an extent of a mile or more there is no longer a doubt, but it remains to be proven whether there is another valuable silver mine in the Territory.

The population of the Washoe region is reported by the local papers as increasing, both in immigration from Salt Lake and California. It is supposed that thousands of overland emigrants from the Western States will stop there in the Fall.

The Indians had ceased to be troublesome since the United States soldiers are posted at exposed points, and the hostile tribes have gone to Oregon and the Humboldt Mountains.

The steamer *Panama*, which arrived on the 27th, brought Oregon dates to the 20th of June, and Columbia to the 23d of June.

The Oregon news is uninteresting. It is conceded that the Democratic candidate for Congress is elected, and that such a Legislature has been chosen as renders certain the defeat of Gen. LANE and DELAZON SMITH for the United States Senate.

The Democratic papers, however, claim that no Republican can be elected to the Senate, and intimate that the Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton members will compromise their differences, so as to secure two Democratic Senators of moderate sentiments.

The mining news from British Columbia is rather encouraging, and the Chinese population, particularly, was increasing. Some fine specimens of gold from Queen Charlotte's Island, in possession of the Indians, are mentioned by the Victoria *Gazette*.

The war between the different Indian tribes on Vancouver's Island, progresses with unabated fury, and the Government appears perfectly indifferent on the subject.

Murder in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, July 19.

Mrs. ELIZABETH JANNER died last night of soft-

ening of the brain, from the blow of a club given her two weeks since by a man named GEORGE WOLFGANGLE. WOLFGANGLE was trying to outrage a young girl named CATHARINE SCHMIDT in Springfield-avenue, when deceased, hearing her cries, ran to her relief and tried to help her. This enraged WOLFGANGLE, who struck her with his club until she became insensible. She lingered in a stupor until to-day, when death relieved her of her sufferings. The unfortunate woman leaves a husband and several children. WOLFGANGLE is still at large. The Coroner's inquest is in progress.

From Ruatan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 19.

The brig *Kate* has arrived here, with Ruatan dates of the 11th inst.

Honduras is to take possession of the Bay Islands on the 30th, which, it is stated, the people will resist by force of arms.

Gen. WALKER left on the 27th, it was supposed for Central America.

The yellow fever was raging at Belize.

The Fire at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 19.

J. S. REALPS & Co.'s loss by the burning of their hardware store, yesterday, is $50,000, which is fully insured. The buildings adjoining were slightly damaged. The large building on the corner of Canal and Old Levee streets, was burning this morning. Loss $35,000; mostly insured.

From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 19.

The brig *Nahum Stetson*, with Tampico dates of the 7th inst., and the schooner *Virginia Antoinette* with Vera Cruz advices of the same date, have arrived here. The news is anticipated.

The *Virginia Antoinette* brings $112,000 in specie.

Heenan at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 19.

An immense excitement was created to-day by the appearance of HEENAN and his trainer, MCDONALD, in the streets. A great crowd of people gathered about every saloon which the celebrities visited, and the air was vocal with shouts for the "Champion of the World."

The Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 19.

The Canal tolls amounted the second week of July to $80,258—an increase of $32,099. Total tolls to 15th July, $947,825. Increase, $368,833.

Weather Report.

ST. JOHNS, N.F., Thursday, July 19.

Weather fine and clear. Thermometer 60°.

Thick fog at Cape Race.

POLITICAL.

Address of Ex-Gov. Hunt on the Politics of the Day.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 19.

The address of Ex-Gov. HUNT was delivered to-night, in response to an invitation of citizens. The Court-room of the City Hall was filled to overflowing, and quite a large number attended more than the room could accommodate.

MOSES PATTEN presided, and E. E. KENDRICK was chosen Secretary. Gov. HUNT was received with warm applause when he appeared in the hall.

MR. HUNT stated he had the more readily accepted the invitation to address the citizens of Albany because it gave him a fitting opportunity to correct some misapprehensions as to his position, resulting partly, perhaps, from the inaccuracy of hurried telegraphic reports, but more from systematic efforts to misrepresent his language and sentiments. He was resolved that truth, history and right private judgment should not be violated without becoming resistance. The jaundiced partisans who deem mere difference of opinion sufficient cause for insolence and false reproaches, he considered more deserving of pity than resentment. His refusal to unite with the Republican Party had exposed him to many ebullitions of unkindness and injustice from a portion of the political Press, but he denied that he had ever, in his public career, had the slightest sympathy with their sectional doctrines, yet he had been accused of inconsistency, as though under serious obligations to join the Republican Party, and when he refused to do so he had been pursued with hound and horn as a fugitive from political service. He had never belonged to the Republican Party. He had no political principles in common with its SUMNERS, and HELPERS, and LOVEJOYS, and he was opposed to its whole system of sectional irritation. In allusion to a speech recently made by HORACE GREELEY, he designated that gentleman as an eccentric and inexplicable personage more dangerous to his friends than his foes, and chiefly to be dreaded by his most intimate partners. After dissolving a certain political firm, and blackening his most prominent co-workers with charges of deep and damning corruption, he (GREELEY) had assailed him (HUNT) for alleged inconsistency between his present position and former votes in Congress. Mr. HUNT defended himself at length against the charge of inconsistency, showing the wisdom and patriotism of the Compromise measures of 1850, and the difference between the final settlement of agitating questions and the desire to keep them alive. In 1856 the Republicans only carried about one-third of the popular vote. Rather than see a President chosen by electors representing such a minority and only one section of the Union, he would prefer to see the election carried to the House of Representatives. They had been charged with a desire to defeat an election by the people, but they favored the election by a majority of the whole people, while they foresaw that an election by electors speaking for only one-third of the people and one section of the country would subvert the spirit and intent of the Constitution, and be an unwise and dangerous experiment. Mr. HUNT then reviews the condition of the House of Representatives, arguing that BELL will have a good chance of success there. How then could the BELL men produce the greatest amount of good? By carrying the election to Congress. In relation to the four candidates, he said that BRECKINRIDGE was purely a Southern candidate, and that his defeat was certain. LINCOLN was objectionable as the Northern sectional candidate. While differing decidedly from the supporters of DOUGLAS in some of their views, it is but just to say they now occupy intermediate ground between the extreme sectional factionists and agitators. In a comparative point of view their position is safe and conservative, and he believed they were actuated by a desire to restore sectional harmony. He had deplored the part Mr. DOUGLAS took in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but he made no slight atonement for the error by his bold resistance to the Lecompton Constitution, and the brave battle against the executive power and corruption. His more recent course commended him to the respect of all who admire courage and integrity. It is greatly in favor of any candidate to be persecuted by the present miserable Administration, and relieved from all accountability of its follies and corruptions. The main question for the people of this State is, whether the Free States, by their superior power and separate action on the Anti-Slavery issue, shall elect the President and take possession of the Government. This was the great—he had almost said the only—issue. Then why not test the question by a straight vote. If those favoring this action of the Free States are in the majority, let them cast the electoral vote of the State; if in the minority, by what authority do they claim the right to cast that vote? The minority of the people ought not to be over-clamorous to commit a State to a Connection of so much gravity and importance. Yet every attempt to unite the national men of the State is absurdly denounced as encroaching on the rights of the people, and is an unfair coalition. He then proceeded to consider at length the question whether it was wise, prudent and patriotic for the Northern States thus to act, showing how indispensable to the preservation of the Union must be mutual action and harmony between the North and South. Alliances for noble and patriotic purposes, among those who differ on subordinate questions of policy he considered not only just and proper, but in some cases absolutely necessary. Some of those most vociferous against any alliance at all were active in 1832 in support of Presidential Electors pledged to vote for either of the two candidates according to circumstances. Such alliances he advocated now. After enlarging upon the evils of sectional strife, Mr. HUNT declared he had chosen his course deliberately, and should pursue it with a firm, unfaltering step, sustained by that calm composure and self-reliance which sprung from conscious rectitude of purpose.

At the close of his remarks, which were received with repeated demonstrations of approbation, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. HUNT, and the meeting adjourned.

Douglas Ratification at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, July 19.

The Democracy are holding an immense ratification meeting here to-night. Bonfires and fireworks illuminate the heavens, and bands of music parade the streets. Corinthian Hall, Arcade Hall, and the avenues adjacent, are thronged, and the utmost enthusiasm prevails. The speakers are Hon. DAVID L. SEYMOUR, of Troy; Hon. DENNIS MCCARTHY, of Syracuse; Hon. DARIUS A. ODDIN, of Penn Yan; CHAUNCEY PERRY, Esq., of Rochester, and others. The demonstration is one of the largest ever witnessed in Western New-York.

Breckinridge Convention at Rome.

ROME, N. Y., Thursday, July 19.

The Breckinridge and Lane Democrats of the Third District, in Oneida County, have issued a call for a Convention to meet at this place on the 25th inst., for the purpose of choosing a delegate to the State Convention at Syracuse on the 7th of August. The Committee issuing the call is composed of some of the most active and influential Democrats in the State.

Douglas Ratification in Ogdensburgh.

OGDENSBURGH, Thursday, July 19.

The largest and most successful mass meeting held here, since 1852, was held last evening, to ratify the nominations of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Douglas Ratification Meeting in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, July 19.

The Douglas ratification meeting in this city yesterday was hardly up to the expectations in regard to the attendance. Speeches were made by Gov. WILLARD, Senator PUGH and Representative VALLANDIGHAM.

Douglas Ratification Meeting at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 19.

A large and enthusiastic Douglas and Johnson meeting is progressing this evening. Guns are being discharged and rockets fired. Hon. PIERRE SOULE, Hon. MILES TAYLOR and others are presiding.

Douglas Address to the People of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 19.

The Douglas wing of the State Democratic Executive Committee met to-day, and adopted the address to the people of the State. The address does not recognize the Seceders.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee.

THE STATE CONVENTION TO BE CALLED FOR THE 22D OF AUGUST, AT SYRACUSE.

The Republican State Central Committee met yesterday afternoon, at the Astor House, to designate the time for holding the State Convention, and to transact such other business as might be deemed necessary. All the members of the Committee were present except four, and every section of the State was represented. Besides the members, there were present Gov. E. D. MORGAN, Mr. LITTLEJOHN, Speaker of the Assembly; JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent of the Bank Department; Senator RAMSAY, Dr. THOMPSON, Ex-Health Officer of this port, and one or two others.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, JAMES KELLY, Esq., who stated that the Executive Committee, since the last meeting, had corresponded with most of the Counties' Committees throughout the State, from whom they had received reports of the most encouraging character. The first business of this meeting was to determine the time of holding the State Convention. It was desirable that the Convention should be held at as early a day as possible, and he would like an expression of views on the part of members.

After a brief interchange of sentiments, it was unanimously agreed, on motion of Senator MANIERRE, of this City, that the State Convention be called for the 22d of August, and be held at the City of Syracuse.

The subject of filling vacancies in the Committee, caused by the death of JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT and F. W. LORD, was then broached, but as a new State Committee has to be appointed on the assembling of the Convention in August, it was deemed unnecessary to take any action at this time.

A lengthy discussion then ensued, relative to the best mode of perfecting a thorough organization of the party throughout the State, which was participated in by Mr. GRIFFIN, of Monroe County; Mr. DART, of St. Lawrence; Gen. NYE, of New-York; and others.

Mr. GRIFFIN thought the occasion demanded a more thorough organization than had ever yet been made. Unless proper exertion was used it was by no means certain that Mr. DOUGLAS would not carry this State. The great battle was to be fought here, and if Mr LINCOLN lost the State of New-York, he lost his election. In the Western part of the State and in Monroe County particularly, the running of a BRECKINRIDGE ticket was a mere sham; he would not get 500 votes in all Monroe County. In the City of New-York he was told it was different, and he hoped it was; but he had little confidence that the Democratic Party would permit the $400,000,000 of Government patronage for the next four years to elude their grasp, through any divisions among themselves. They were too fond of the spoils of office for this, and in the person of Mr. DOUGLAS the Republicans would have to meet a politician whose shrewdness, tact and cunning would require all their sagacity to counteract. If a proper organization were affected he believed that the Republican vote could be increased 25,000 over what it would be with any organization heretofore carried out in the State. He would have the names of every voter in every school district recorded in a book to be kept by the Chairman of each Town Committee; and he proposed that the State Committee should furnish book, for this purpose to each town, and see that the organization was carried out.

Mr. DART, of St. Lawrence, agreed substantially with the views of Mr. GRIFFIN.

Gen. NYE considered it impracticable for the State Committee to attempt to carry out the details of the organization throughout the State. The most they could do would be to recommend such organizations, (as they had done heretofore,) and the work of perfecting them must be left to the local committees.

Several other gentlemen expressed their views upon the subject, and without taking any definite action, the meeting adjourned, to meet at the Syracuse House, on the 22d day of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Correction.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please correct the statement in your report of the proceedings of the Breckinridge and Lane meeting, held last evening at the Cooper Institute, that while FARRELL and OVERFIELD were speaking they were both relieved of their watches by a successful pickpocket. The said statement is incorrect.

Yours, &c., J. L. OVERFIELD,
No. 110 Broadway.

EDUCATIONAL.

COMMENCEMENT AT HARVARD COLLEGE.

Exercises of the Graduating Class.

DINNER AT HARVARD HALL AND SPEECHES BY PRESIDENT FELTON, GOV. BANKS, HON. EDWARD EVERETT, HON. S. A. DOUGLAS, ETC.

The Annual Commencement exercises at Harvard University took place on Wednesday, and were attended by the largest company that has assembled there for years. The galleries and side pews were reserved for the ladies, and by 9½ o'clock every seat and standing place were occupied. The graduating class this year is the largest that has ever left the College at one time.

At 8 o'clock, A.M., a meeting of the Corporation was held, when it was voted to recommend to the Overseers a few trifling changes in the by-laws, and that the honorary degree of L.L. D. be conferred on Lord LYONS, the British Minister at Washington. A marked feature in the programme of the day was the very prompt manner in which the Lancers took up the escort of the Governor and attendants at the State House. The Lancers numbered over one hundred, and never appeared to better advantage in the world. GILMORE'S Band furnished fine music for them, which was one of the features of the day. In the procession, under escort of the Lancers, were His Excellency Gov. BANKS, his Honor Lieut.-Gov. TRASK, the Aids to the Governor, Adjutant-General SCHOULER, the Executive Council, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, and other notables connected with the College. In a carriage in the procession were seated Mr. DOUGLAS and the committee who have charge of him. As it was noised around that he was present, he was repeatedly cheered on the route. Arriving at the College about 9 o'clock, the escort was delivered up, and the carriages drove to Gore Hall, where their occupants alighted. A meeting of the Overseers was at once convened, Gov. BANKS presiding, and the votes of the Corporation were all confirmed.

A procession was then formed consisting of the Faculty, Overseers and Corporation, which proceeded to the Church, where the graduating exercises commenced with prayer by Rev. Professor PEABODY. The salutatory oration, in Latin, was delivered by HENRY A. FREEMAN, of Boston; an address, "United Italy," by JOHN W. STEARNS, of Racine, Wis. An essay on "Macaulay," by Mr. T. SHERWIN, of Dedham, was favorably received.

A dissertation on "The Dangerous Tendencies of Universal Suffrage," by JAMES C. FERNALD, of Cambridge, followed. He insisted that the mass of people were not capable of ruling, as they would not put their most capable men in office, but those on a mental level with themselves. He spoke in anything but flattering terms of our elections, saying that we were always in danger of civil war at such times as they occur. Aristocrats were preferable to this class of people, as they have only power and not money to seek.

An essay, "The Poems of Gresset," the French patriot, by Charles W. Swan, of Lowell; "Louis Napoleon at Home," by James Haughton, of Brookline; an oration on "Mountains," by William Channing Garnett, of Boston; an essay on "Guizot as a Patriot Statesman," by F. Williams, of Taunton; on "Hugo Grotius," by W. C. Wood, of West Roxbury; on "Sir William Hamilton," by J. Bryant Walker, of Cincinnati; on "Beethoven," by G. Hill Wheelock; on the "Influence of Lord Bacon's Philosophy on Modern Science," were among the principal orations and disquisitions delivered. Altogether, the audience, with more or less pleasure, listened to thirty-seven addresses. They closed with an oration, "The Coming Man," by Henry George Spalding, of Battleboro', Vt.

President FELTON then conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon 105 members of the Graduating Class. The degrees of Masters of Arts, Doctors in Medicine, Bachelors in Science, and Bachelors of Laws, were conferred on 137 gentlemen, of various classes, some dating as far back as the Class of 1832. The following honorary degrees were conferred:

Doctor of Laws—Ex-President James Walker, D. D.; Hon. William B. Reed, of Philadelphia; John Lothrop Motley, of Boston; Lord Lyons, British Minister at Washington.

Doctor of Divinity—Bishop Alfred Lee, of Delaware; Rev. Thomas Hill, President of Antioch College; Rev. William Brock, of London.

Master of Arts—William Mitchell, of Nantucket; John Greenleaf Whittier, of Amesbury; Charles Frederick Bradford, of Roxbury; George Adam Schmitt, of Cambridge; Reinhold Solger, of Roxbury; Gardner Howland Shaw, of Boston; Rev. Grindall Reynolds, of Concord; Rev. Thomas Baldwin Thayer, of Boston; Rev. William Henry Ryder, of Illinois; James Sullivan Amory, of Boston.

The services closed with a benediction, pronounced by Rev. Dr. PEABODY.

THE FESTIVITIES AT HARVARD HALL.

At about 4 o'clock a procession, formed at Gore Hall, marched, to the music of the Brigade Band, through the College grounds to Harvard Hall, where the annual Alumni dinner was spread by J. B. SMITH. All graduates of less than three years were excluded, the Alumni taking their position in the order of their classes. President FELTON presided. On his right were Judge DOUGLAS and others, and on the left Gov. BANKS, Mr. WOOLSEY, President of Yale College, EDWARD EVERETT, Judge SHAW, and others. Blessing was invoked by Rev. Dr. NEALE, of Boston, and after the cloth had been removed, President FELTON rose and made a brief speech, congratulating the company on the presence of so many of the sons of Harvard. He thought it an auspicious omen, and hoped that such demonstrations would be continued. He said that it had not been customary to have speeches at Commencement dinners, but as this was the first time he had been called upon to preside he could not refrain from saying a few words. He hoped that hereafter they would be true to their *Alma Mater*, and lend their presence on all similar occasions. He proposed to have a social time, but could not let the occasion pass without remembering our mother, the ancient Commonwealth, and as the Governor was present he would ask him to respond.

Gov. BANKS, upon rising, was received with applause. He said he experienced great pleasure in being present, and in witnessing the prosperity of the institution. The Commonwealth and the College were twins, and his wish was that they might continue so forever. President FELTON, alluding to the exercises of the graduating class, said they had done great credit to their ancient mother. Class Day was the day of the young Harvard, while Commencement was the day of the old fogies. The class of 1860 was the largest ever graduated, and to their credit he said that on Class Day they showed their respect for the regulations of the College by total abstinence from intoxicating drink. The Chief of Police had reported to the Mayor of the city that for the first time in his experience no act of disorder had occurred among the students on Class Day, and no person connected with the College was found to be intoxicated. In conclusion he introduced ex-President EVERETT.

Great applause and cheering greeted Mr. EVERETT. He said that the day did not belong to men of his stamp, and having already listened to thirty-six excellent speeches, he had not thought of making one had not he been reminded that it was the old fogies day. He was pleased to address President FELTON as "Mr. President," notwithstanding he had spared no pains to prevent the retirement of President WALKER. He expressed the hope that he would long live to adorn his position, to add to the honors which already crowned his alma mater.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, and said that it was among the felicities of the occasion that they had present representatives of all professions and parties. Among others who honored the occasion with their presence was the distinguished stranger, who, aside from having filled a high office in the councils of the nation, had contributed liberally toward the founding of an educational institution at Chicago.

Mr. DOUGLAS was received with the heartiest kind of applause. Addressing the President he said that he was indebted to him and to the corporation of the University for a most delightful day. For the first time he had been present at the Commencement exercises of this institution. He had been delighted with all he had seen or heard, which was alike creditable to the young gentlemen graduates and to all concerned with the College. You have been pleased to allude to me in connection with the institution at Chicago, said he. Our institution is young. We cannot hope to hold up a rival to Old Harvard. Your College has furnished talented men who have gone forth to all parts of the country. Every son of Old Harvard is dismissed to honor and protect her fame wherever he is. He could wish to have been one of her children, but as he was not he could at least, from what he had seen to-day, claim to be a friend of the family.

Dr. PARKER, late Commissioner to China, was the next and the concluding speaker. He was called up for having called President FELTON, at the recent Fourth of July dinner in Faneuil Hall, "the *venerable* President of Harvard University." Dr. PARKER escaped the imputation by asserting that he intended to say the *learned* President, though he trusted Mr. FELTON would remain in his high position sufficiently long to make the term venerable applicable.

In the evening President FELTON gave the customary levee at his residence, at which a large and fashionable company assembled, Mr. and Mrs. DOUGLAS being the observed of all observers. As usual, the Lancers escorted Gov. BANKS and suite back to the City in the early evening. The triennial festival of the Alumni yesterday took place. The Boylston Prize Declamations will take place to-day at 10 A. M.

The Cambridge *Review* has an article which contains many curious statistics of the graduating class. At the beginning of the sophomore year the number was 130, of the junior year 114, and of the senior year 107—105 of whom received degrees; of the original class in 1856 three have died. The average age at the time of graduation will be 21 years 3-9 months. The oldest man is 31 years of age; the youngest 18 years 6 months; there are 32 over 22 years of age, 57 between 20 and 22, and 17 under 20. The united weight of the class is 15,121 pounds; the average weight 142⅛ pounds. The tallest man in the class is 6 feet 1·5 inches. The shortest is feet 2·5 inches. The heaviest man weighs 224 pounds. The lightest 106 pounds. There are 23 who measure 5 feet 10 or over, and 20 who measure 5 feet 5 inches or under. 24 members of the class are actually near-sighted, and wear glasses. 78 come from Massachusetts, 6 from other New-England States, 9 from the Middle States, 7 from the Western, 5 from the Southern, and 1 from Cuba, S. I. The religious persuasions of the class will appear by the following table:

	Church Members.
Unitarians and Universalists	57 — 7
Episcopalians	17 — 2
Orthodox Congregationalists	14 — 10
Baptists	9 — 7
Methodists	3 — 1
Spiritualists	3 — 2
Swedenborgian	2 — 0
Dutch Reformed	1 — 0
Total	106 — 29

Some curiosity has been expressed with regard to the proportion of students who smoke and drink to those who do not. A census of the graduating class has been made, with the following results: Whole number 106. Smoke, 60; do not, 46. Drink, 78; do not, 28. Drink, and do not smoke, 20. Smoke, and do not drink, 2. Both drink and smoke, 58. Neither drink nor smoke, 26.

The occupations which the members of the class propose to pursue are various. There will be 33 lawyers, 13 ministers, 12 doctors, 19 business men, 6 teachers, 1 chemist, 1 engineer, 1 architect, 1 artist, and the remaining 16 are undecided. Of the 13 ministers, 4 will be Unitarian, 3 Orthodox, 3 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 2 Episcopalian. Several will become missionaries.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Thursday, July 19.

CORNELIUS C. FELTON was to-day inaugurated President of Harvard College. The exercises took place in the first Congregational Church, the galleries of which were thronged with ladies, long before the exercises commenced. The procession from Gore Hall filled the body of the house. Gov. BANKS made the address of induction, to which Mr. FELTON responded, and then took the chair of the President. The annual address before the Alumni, by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of New-York, closed the exercises.

Meeting of the Alumni of the Free Academy.

The Alumni Association of the New-York Free Academy held their eighth annual meeting at the Academy building on Wednesday evening, and transacted a large amount of business relating to the Academic course of studies, the awarding of medals, &c. The proceedings were very harmonious, and unusual interest was manifested by the Association in every thing relating to their Alma Mater. The following is a list of the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—Alfred G. Compton, Class of '53.

Secretary—James Godwin, Class of '58.

Executive Committee at Large—John Hardy, Everett P. Wheeler, Reid Sanders.

Class of 1853, James Steers; class of 1854, Nichols H. Babcock, Jr.; class of 1855, Hugh Macfarlane, Jr.; class of 1856, Arthur McMullin; class of 1857, Nathan Solomon; class of 1858, Henry Vehslage, Jr.; class of 1859, Franklin W. Gilley, Jr.; class of 1860, Thomas Allison.

Committee on Examination—Jno. Hardy, Charles L. Holt, George Post, Franklin S. Rising, Charles S. Wightman, Jared S. Babcock, George White, Smith Bloomfield, E. Dwight Church, George W. Van Siclen, P. Bonnett Wight, Thomas Crowther, James A. Seaman, Henry K. White.

Amongst other matters of interest the following preamble and resolutions were presented and adopted by an unanimous vote, showing that the Alumni of the Academy are determined that it shall not be behind its sister institutions in liberality.

Whereas, It appears from the Catalogue of the Columbia College, 1859—1860 that the New York Free Academy is entitled to four scholarships in that college. And

Whereas, The Alumni of the Free Academy are glad to see the beginning of active friendship and are desirous that the Academy shall not be behind the College in the extension of literary amity:

Resolved, That we request the Board of Education to admit yearly to the Academy, on the proper conditions of age, residence and knowledge—but without the requisite of a year's study in the Public Schools—four students from Columbia College.

It is the opinion of the Alumni that the medals should not be open for competition to all the classes. And the Alumni therefore request the donors and trustees to specify to which class each medal is to be given.

THE FREE ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT.

JULY 18, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please make the following corrections in your paper in regard to the prizes, &c., awarded at the commencement of the Free Academy last evening viz:

To OTTO E. MICHAELIS, Sophomore Class, for excellence in mathematics, a copy of *Docharty's Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry*, presented by Prof. DOCHARTY.

Dr. OWEN'S prize, of copies of his editions of *Homer's Iliad* and *Odyssey*, for proficiency in Greek and Latin, was awarded to GILBERT M. ELLIOTT, of the Junior class.

Yours truly,
J. O. NODYNE, Librarian and Registrar.

The Mother's Mission.

A great emperor once asked one of his noble subjects what would secure his country the first place among the nations of the earth. The nobleman's grand reply was, "Good mothers!" Now what constitutes a good mother? The answer is conclusive: she who, regarding the future welfare of her child, seeks every available means that may offer to promote a sound physical development, to the end that her offspring may not be deficient in any single faculty with which nature has endowed it. In infancy there is no period which is more likely to affect the future disposition of the child than of teething, producing as it does fretfulness, moroseness of mind, &c., which, if not checked, will manifest itself in after days. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is unquestionably one of the greatest remedial agents in existence, both for the prevention and cure of the alarming symptoms which so often manifest themselves during the teething period; such as griping in the bowels, wind-colic, convulsions, &c. It is also the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of dysentery and diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 390, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

The New Store of
BALL, BLACK & CO.
IS NOW OPEN
and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale,
Broadway, corner Prince-st.
E. BALL. W. BLACK. E. MONROE.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Prof. Wood's
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, invigorating and strengthening to the vital powers, and at the same time revivifies, reinstates and renews the Blood in all its original purity, and thus at once *restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease*. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world so chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and at the same time so perfectly adapted to, as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence will *soothe the weakest stomach*, and tone up the digestive organs, and thus allay all nervous and other irritation. It is perfectly exhilarating, and at the same time it is composed entirely of vegetables, yet so combined as to produce the most thorough tonic effect, without producing any injurious consequences. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, for it needs no medical skill to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and proceeds and, indeed, lays the system open to the insidious attacks of many of the most fatal, such for example, as the following: Consumption, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, Retention of, as well as painful, obstructed, too profuse or too scant Menstruation, and Falling of the Womb. These all depend upon general debility. This pure, healthy, tonic Cordial and Blood Renovator is as sure to cure as the sun to rise and set. There is no mistake about it. But this is not all. If the system is weakened we are open to bilious attacks, the liver becomes torpid, or worse, diseased, the kidneys refuse to perform their functions, and we are troubled with scalding and incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge of the same, pain in the back, side and between the shoulders, exceedingly liable to slight colds, coughs and if unchecked, soon emaciation follows, and the patient goes down to a premature grave. But space will not allow us to enumerate the many ills to which we are liable in a weakened condition of the system. But we will say in this Cordial and Blood Renovator you have a perfect safe, pleasant and effectual remedy for Loss of Appetite, Biliousness, Flatulence, Weak and Sick Stomach, Languor, Liver Complaint, Chills and Fever, or any Bilious attack, Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Depression of Spirits, Sores, Pimples on the Face, or any disease arising from impure blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Bronchitis, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, and all that class of diseases called female weaknesses, and enumerated above. We will also say the traveler exposed to endemics, change of climate and water, will find it a pleasant, safe and sure remedy, and one none should ever travel without. Reader, try it, for we assure you you will find in it a friend indeed, as well as a friend in need. All persons of sedentary habits will find it a perfect preventive of as well as cure for, those ailments to which they are particularly exposed. Sedentary ministers, students, attorneys, literary gentlemen, and ladies who are not accustomed to much out-door exercise, will find it to their advantage to keep a bottle constantly on hand; and above all, mothers, or those becoming such, will go through that most dangerous period not only with all their accustomed strength, but safe and free from the thousand ailments so prevalent among the female portion of the world. In short, it is indeed a mother's cordial. Try it, old and young; no longer run the risk of delay. It will relieve, and prove itself emphatically a *Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator*.

Sold by J. WOOD, Proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, New-York; and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists. Price One Dollar per Bottle.

They Excel in This.
They look like other garments, and the price is about the same. Between five and six hundred officers of our Navy and Merchant service have purchased and recommend our Life-Preserving VESTS. Life-Preserving WAISTS for Women and Children. Our Bathing dresses insure safety, and are a great luxury.
DELANO LIFE-PRESERVING COAT AND VEST CO.,
No. 266 Broadway,
Opposite the City Hall.

Sure Cure for Piles, &c.
A new remedy for Bleeding, Blind and Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c. A liquid; warranted to cure; if not, the money will be refunded. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by all druggists. Certificates with each bottles.

Milward's Needles
FOR
WHEELER & WILSONS
SEWING MACHINES.
These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and warranted superior to all others.
J. FRED. MILWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal*. Sold by all Druggists, Depôt No. 444 Broadway

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Ladies for the Country wishing their supply of gaiter boots and shoes, India-rubbers, &c., for themselves and families, must not forget to call on
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents. Black or Brown; Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Infallible Unguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Inimitable hair-cutting.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Company. All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. Office, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED

KITCHING—RIPLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 18, at Christ's Church, South Brooklyn, by Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., J. HOWARD KITCHING to HARRIET BRITTON, second daughter of Francis Ripley, Esq.

DRAPER—FISHER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 17, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., JACOB K. DRAPER to JULIA F., daughter of the late Richard Fisher, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

HOWIE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 19, JAMES DAVIDSON, son of Mary Ann and John Howie, aged 10 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, July 20, from the residence of his parents, No. 274 West 27th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOULKES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, July 19, Mr. EDWARD FOULKES, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, July 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence No. 451 West 35th-st. The members of Blooming Grove Lodge, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Liverpool papers please copy.

MAYELL.—In this City, on Thursday, July 19, LYDIA W., wife of John Mayell, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 45 West 42d-st., on Sunday, July 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BENNIS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, July 19, ANNE FRANCES, daughter of Thos. W. Rennis, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, July 20 from her late residence, No. 237 East Broadway, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SHERWIN.—In this City, on Thursday, July 19, suddenly of apoplexy, JOHN R. SHERWIN, aged 54 years.

His remains have been taken to Perkinsville, Vt., for interment.

☞ Pennsylvania papers please copy.

HARPER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 18, CHRISTIANA, wife of Samuel B. Harper, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 45 St. Mark's-place, without further invitation.

DRAKE.—On Wednesday, July 18, Mrs. SARAH DRAKE, of Marlboro', Ulster County, N. Y., in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of her sons, Samuel and Isaac, and also of her son in law, A. F. Wesley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday next, at 2 P. M., from the residence of the latter, No. 145 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

KANE.—At Woodlawn, near Sing Sing, on Wednesday, July 18, ANNE ELIZA, widow of the late Oliver Kane.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Woodlawn, near Sing Sing, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. depôt at 11 o'clock A. M.

HAWKHURST.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Wednesday, July 18, ANN HAWKHURST, widow of Capt. George Hawkhurst, and daughter of Charles and Anne Hunt.

HANSON.—At Bristol, Conn., on Thursday, July 18, CAROLINE A., widow of the late Rev. John H. Hanson, assistant minister Calvary Church, New-York City.

GREENOUGH.—At Berkshire Springs, Great Barrington, Mass., on Wednesday, July 18, JEREMIAH JAY GREENOUGH, of this City, in the 53d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, Walter Greenough, and his mother in-law, Mrs. C. Beers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, July 21, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice, from No. 255 West 23d-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGER

LAW REPORTS.

Byass' London Porter.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE-MARKS.

Robert B. Byass vs. *James Sullivan et al.*—This was an application to Justice BONNEY, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, to determine whether or not a witness, under examination before a referee in the cause, should be compelled to answer certain questions propounded to him. His Honor has now rendered a written opinion on the subject, which is as follows, and in which all the facts are stated:

BONNEY, J.—The plaintiff by his complaint states that defendants have been unlawfully copying and using his trade-mark or label on bottled porter, viz: "Best Stout Porter, from R. B. Byass, London," *with fac simile of his signature underwritten*, and demands judgment that they be enjoined from further using such trade-mark, and for an account and payment to him of profits realized by defendants on sales of porter with such label, and for damages.

By order, made on 23d March, it was referred to a Referee to ascertain and report the amount of damages, if any, sustained by the plaintiff by reason of defendant's use of said trade-mark.

The defendant, Sullivan, has been called as a witness for plaintiff on such reference, and the following questions have been proposed to him, which he refused to answer:

1. Have you within the last six years used labels like those set forth in the complaint, on American porter bottled by you?

2. Were there on any of the bottles labels like those of the plaintiff, as set forth in the complaint?

3. Have you sold porter within the last six years as, and for an imitation of Byass' London Porter?

4. Did you at any time during the three years ending May 1, 1857, put American porter in bottles and label them with labels like those attached to the complaint and copy of complaint in this action?

The Referee decided that said questions were proper to be put and answered.

The witness refused to answer upon the ground that his answer would tend to convict him of a criminal offence committed within the last three years; and therefore he could not be required to answer.

The objection is based upon the act passed April 1, 1850, (Laws of 1850, ch. 123, page 197, sec. 3,) which provides that "Every person who shall *vend* any goods &c., having thereon any forged or counterfeited stamps or labels imitating, resembling, or purporting to be, the stamps or labels of any mechanic or manufacturer, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, and resembling or purporting to be imitations of the stamps or labels of such mechanic or manufacturer, without disclosing the fact to the purchaser, shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the County jail not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars."

The referee asks the judgment of the Court whether or not the witness shall be compelled to answer said questions:

It is well settled law that a witness shall not be compelled on examination to answer a question, when the answer may be given in evidence against him under any indictment and may tend to convict him of any crime or misdemeanor. (1 Greenleaf's Ev. Sec. 451, 3 Phillipps Ev., C.& H. notes, p. 734, note 516, and cases cited.)

The principle is also recognized by our statutes (2 R. S. p. 405, sec. 71.) The defendant in this action, called as a witness for the plaintiff, is to be examined in the same manner and subject to the same rules of examination as any other witness. (Code sec. 499, as amended in 1860.)

Without now inquiring in what manner by what rule of law or upon what evidence it is to be determined in a doubtful case whether or not a witness shall be required to answer a question objected to, for the reason that an answer may tend to criminate him, and how far the witness may for himself determine that point, it appears to me clear that affirmative answers to the first, second and fourth questions above quoted may, in connection with other testimony, directly tend to convict this witness (should he be indicted under the statute above mentioned) of having within three years vended bottles of Porter having thereon counterfeit stamps or labels resembling or purporting to be the stamps or labels of the plaintiff, and knowing the same to be counterfeit, in violation of the provisions of said statute, which, in my judgment, includes in its terms these parties. These answers alone certainly would not be sufficient to convict the witness of the supposed offence, but they might constitute a material and very important link in the chain of testimony necessary for conviction.

The third question, in my opinion, is not subject to the same objection. The selling of porter, "as and for an imitation of" other porter is not made a crime or misdemeanor.

The defendant (Sullivan) was also required by subpoena *duces tecum* to attend as a witness, and produce before said referee the books used in his business, and it is shown by affidavit and the referee's certificate, that he had such books and did not produce them. Defendant, by affidavit, states that he declined to produce his books "on the same plea of privilege," being advised by counsel "that in so far as said books might tend to sustain the plaintiff's charge, deponent was excused from producing them, and that in no other respect was deponent bound to subject his books, and discover his business to a rival in his trade, &c."

The same rule of law which excuses a witness from answering questions which may tend to convict him of a crime or misdemeanor undoubtedly excuses him also from producing books and papers, the contents of which may be used as evidence against him and tend to the same result—but I do not think it sufficiently appears that anything in the books in question would have such a tendency. The reference as stated (the judgment or order of reference has not been furnished on this motion) is to ascertain and report the amount of damages which the plaintiff has sustained, &c.—and there may be entries in said books competent and material to be referred to or given in evidence for that purpose which would not tend to convict the witness of any criminal offence. If on the examination of the witness it should appear that there are no such entries, he could not be required to produce as evidence the said books, or any entries therein.

On the papers before me the witness Sullivan in my opinion should be required to answer said third question and to produce said books before the referee, but should not be required to answer said first, second and fourth questions, or either of them.

Examination of Judgment Debtors.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS.

Williams vs. *Smith*.—This was a motion, made some time since before Judge BRADY, at the Special Term of the Common Pleas, to vacate an order in supplementary proceeding. The following is the opinion now filed:

BRADY, J.—The defendant, Tilford, appeared before the referee appointed by the order requiring him to appear and answer concerning his property, and submitted to examinations without objection. The affidavit upon which the order was issued alleged that he had a place of business in this county at the time the execution was issued, and he did not gainsay that allegation when he appeared before referee and submitted to examinations. The Judge in making the order had power so to do, having jurisdiction over the subject matter—namely, the judgment itself—and jurisdiction of the person might be conferred by consent. If the debtor had no place of business in this county, the objection was one that he might waive, and by submitting to the examination he did waive it. (Hobart *vs.* Frost 5 Duer, 672.)

When the Court or officer has no jurisdiction of the subject matter of the proceeding or action in which an order is made or judgment rendered, the order or judgment is void, but not otherwise. This is the rule laid down in the case just cited, and is correctly stated.

But were the rule otherwise, I think the defendant Tilford had a place of business in this county within the meaning of the statute. On the 21st December, 1859, he made an assignment of all his property, and was employed in this county by the assignees in arranging and settling the affairs and collecting the accounts of his former business. His place of business during such employment was at the place of business of the assignees, namely, No. 10 Fourth-avenue, in the City of New-York. He was not employed and does not seem to have had any business elsewhere. It may be said that he had no place of business as a proprietor, principal or owner, and that such a position is necessary to confer jurisdiction upon the officer; but as the statute is general in its terms, such a construction would defeat its design and prevent the examination of a clerk employed in this county but living in another.

The intention of the Legislature seems to have been not to compel a debtor to travel from one county to another for the purpose of an examination, but to subject him to such examination in any county in which he resided, or in which he carried on or conducted any business either for himself or another. His duties placing him in a county other than the one in which he resided, would relieve him from the labor and expense of traveling there in obedience to the order only, and thus the object of the statute be accomplished by not subjecting the debtor to unnecessary hardship. For these reasons I think the order should not be set aside, and that the motion, therefore, should be denied, but without costs.

Ordered accordingly, and that the defendant, Tilford, appear before the Referee on notice of five days.

Proceedings Against an Attorney.

Caroline Donaldson vs. *Alanson Nash*.—This was a motion to open a default obtained by the plaintiff against the defendant upon an order to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for contempt.

It appears from the plaintiff's papers, upon which the order to show cause was obtained, that in 1852 the defendant made an assignment to the plaintiff of a certain interest in a prospective judgment, which he, defendant, expected to obtain against the Hudson River Railroad Company, at the suit of one Frederick Ritter. This assignment was made, as alleged by the plaintiff, in satisfaction for a debt of $700, which defendant was owing her.

Upon the recovery of the judgment by Nash, in his suit against the Hudson River Railroad Company, he failed to hand over the $700 interest therein which he had assigned to plaintiff, with the exception of $150. Having failed to pay the remainder, these proceedings were instituted. The affidavit of the plaintiff was corroborated by Wm. B. Leeds, Esq., who swore that he had, from time to time, solicited the money of Nash, and that Nash as often promised to pay at some future time—which he had not done.

On the 5th of July the plaintiff obtained the order to show cause against the defendant by default, which if not set aside will carry the matter at once before the General Term upon a motion to strike the name of the defendant from the roll of attorneys and counselors of this Bar.

The defendant now sought to bring on the motion to open the default as a preferred motion, but Justice LEONARD would not hear it out of its regular course, and the matter consequently went over until reached on the calendar.

The affidavit of plaintiff's counsel, drawn to oppose the motion to open the default, is to the effect that he attended at Chambers at least fifty times to make his motion, and had as many times refused to take a default, or had consented to an adjournment at the instance of the defendant or his counsel. He had taken the default only because he could not obtain the attendance of parties on the other side.

S. Sanxay for plaintiff; C. W. Sandford for defendant.

Action Against an Insurance Company.

Isaac J. Oliver vs. *The St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company*.—This was a motion made by the defendants before Judge DALY, at the Special Term of the Common Pleas, to open a judgment recovered against them by default, upon a policy of insurance issued to the plaintiff.

The affidavits to oppose the motion alleged that the plaintiff procured policies on his stock, (which was that of a printer,) in this and other companies through the instrumentality of the same broker. The insurances amounted to $10,000. Plaintiff did not get his policy from defendants until after a fire occurred, when he applied for it at the office of defendants, but was told there was no such policy there. Subsequently, however, they delivered it to him, and united with the other companies in adjusting the loss. All the other companies paid theirs; but the defendants offered $500, half the amount, in compromise, which was refused, and plaintiff brought this suit.

The defence which defendants ask to be allowed to put in is, first, that the policy was avoided by effecting other insurances without notice indorsed on the policy; and, second, that the terms "printer's stock" used in the policy only covered paper, ink and printed matter, the total loss on which was only $500.

Plaintiffs' counsel urged that these defences ought not to be allowed. The Court, however, allowed defendants to answer on paying costs and $225 on the claim within two days.

The Transit Company Difficulties.

THE ROVING COMMISSION QUESTION DECIDED.

David Colden Murray vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt, &c.*—This was an application made by the defendants, at Special Term, for a commission to be issued to California and Nicaragua, for the purpose of taking testimony of certain witnesses not named in the moving papers. It had been alleged by the plaintiff, that while the defendant was President of the Company, certain property had been fraudulently disposed of. It was to prove the contrary of this allegation that the commission was asked.

The motion was denied at Special Term, the Court holding that the commission could not issue unless the witnesses to be examined were named, and the interrogatories attached.

Appeal was taken from this decision, to the General Term, which now unanimously affirmed the judgment of the Court below.

John Sherwood, for plaintiff; Wm. M. Evarts, and C. A. Rapello, for defendants.

Confession of Hicks—Suit Against the Express for Infringement of Copyright.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

In the clerk's office of this Court, yesterday, Robert M. DeWitt, the publisher, took the initiatory steps to a suit against Messrs. James and Erastus Brooks, the publishers of the New-York *Morning and Evening Express*, for alleged infringement of copyright, in reprinting from the book published by said DeWitt, the confession of Hicks, the pirate. The confession is alleged to have been thus reprinted *verbatim*, and on the same day the copyrighted book was published. Damages to the amount of $10,000 are claimed. A *capias* has been issued, returnable on the 26th inst., when the declaration will be filed.

Committed for Assault at Sea.

United States Commissioner STILLWELL yesterday committed for trial the two seamen Oborn and Engstrom, of ship *Elsinore*, who assaulted John Davis, the second mate, with dangerous weapons.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—MAY GENERAL TERM.

Baker vs. *Pentz*.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered—costs to abide event.

Parvin vs. *Curtis, &c.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Trust vs. *Trust*.—Order affirmed without costs. Plaintiff may renew motion.

Ballord vs. *Fuller*.—Order affirmed with $10 cost.

Noel, &c. vs. *Fuller, &c.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Bridgewater Paint Manufacturing Company vs. *Musgrove*.—Order reversed, with $10 costs.

Pearce vs. *Devin, &c.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

FEBRUARY TERM.

Beekman Fire Insurance Company vs. *First M. E. Church*.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Williams vs. *Johnson*.—Order affirmed without costs.

Morrison vs. *New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company*.—Order granting a new trial reversed with $10 costs.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *Vanderbilt*.—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Same vs. *Denniston*.—Same order.

Woodhouse vs. *Farrington*.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Seizer vs. *Hippolite*.—Order reversed, with $10 costs.

Greene vs. *Breck*.—(May Term)—Order reversed, with $10 costs.

Divine vs. *Divine, &c.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Rich vs. *Loutrel*.—Order reversed.

Same vs. *Same*.—In part affirmed, and in part reversed.

Butler, &c., vs. *Lee*.—Order reversed, with $10 costs.

Spier vs. *Heath*.—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Same vs. *Same*.—Same order.

Murray vs. *Vanderbilt*.—Order affirmed with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Application of Smith*.—Order granted according to Referee's report.

Application of Louisa Mills.—Application denied.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of the 14th, gives the following abstract of a case lately decided in the Supreme Court of Ohio, by Judges LEAVITT and MCLEAN: The Chillicothe Branch of the State Bank of Ohio sent $50,000 in commercial bills to LUDLOW, Cashier of the Ohio Life and Trust Company Bank, at New-York, for collection. LUDLOW, instead of holding the paper till maturity, as was his duty, sold it and used the proceeds. Before the bills fell due the Trust Company failed, and subsequently the holders of the paper, who bought it from LUDLOW, sued the Chillicothe Bank, as indorser, the makers of the bills having been enjoined by the Ohio Bank from paying the same. The bills were indorsed by the Cashier of the Chillicothe Bank, "*Credit my account—J. B. Scott, Cashier.*" This, the Court decided, was sufficient notice to third parties that LUDLOW had no authority to negotiate the paper, and upon this ground the plaintiffs were nonsuited. Had it been indorsed in the usual way, as negotiable paper, the defendants would have lost their case. Mr. SCOTT's caution, in this particular, saved the Bank $50,000, and the establishment of the principle may prevent, in the future, a great deal of rascality similar to that practiced by the bold and reckless LUDLOW."

PERSONAL.

LOUISE J. E., OF POUGHKEEPSIE, HAS never answered the advertiser's second letter. It was a long time ago, but it is never too late to mend. Has that sufficient "revenu" attracted so many friends that there is no chance for H.

ANNIE E. C., BROOKLYN—WILL FIND A letter from H.

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Books sent by first mail to any Post-office.

HOW TO SWIM—A GUIDE FOR LEARNERS, only 12 cents. HOW TO LIVE: A new Hand-Book of Domestic Economy, 75 cents. THE MOVEMENT CURE: An Exposition of the Swedish Method, with 70 Illustrations, $1 25. HOW TO WRITE, How to Talk, How to Behave and How to do Business; in paper $1, handsomely bound, $1 50. THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE: A Pocket Lexicon, 50 cents. HOW TO BUILD: A Manual of Architecture, 50 cents. NEW SELF-INSTRUCTOR IN PHRENOLOGY, with 100 Engravings 50 cents. All works on PHONOGRAPHY, HYDROPATHY, PHYSIOLOGY, and the Natural Sciences, sent by first mail by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

LEAVES FROM A BACHELOR'S BOOK OF LIFE.—By FRANCIS COPCUTT. Royal 12mo, price $1. Copies sent post free on receipt of price. For sale by all booksellers. S. A. ROLLO, Publisher, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A magnificent Portrait of
HON. ABR. LINCOLN,
After a recent picture by Thos. Hicks. Price $1, free by mail. W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 629 Broadway.

FLAGS, TORCHES AND FIREWORKS.
POLITICAL FLAGS.
AMERICAN FLAGS.
ENGLISH FLAGS.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 63 John-st.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.

See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.

Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing Water, $8 per dozen. C. L. MATHER,
Agent, Astor House and No. 583 Broadway.

A LADY, HAVING MET WITH REVERSES, is desirous of meeting with a party who would loan her a stipulated sum of money; as she is occupying a handsomely-furnished house in one of the most desirable locations in the City, she would rent a suite of rooms as an equivalent. References exchanged. Address (in confidence) M. T. M., Union-square Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do chamberwork; is willing to help with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 158 East 22d-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a smart tidy, well-recommended young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do waiting alone; would have no objection to the fine washing, willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen for one day at No. 212 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; is fully competent to take charge of fine washing; has no objection to go to the country; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing in a small family. Can be seen at her last employer's for two days, at No. 33 West 24th-st., English basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, COOK, &C.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; also, a good cook and good washer and ironer; is willing to go a short distance in the country if required; both can produce the best of testimonials. Call for two days at No. 70 Christopher-st., their present situations.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat tidy young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and care of children, and do plain sewing; would go a short distance only in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle; will wash and iron for a lady that boards; wages $6 to $7. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; no objection to the country; also, by a very nice girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has had over twenty years' experience in England and this country; no objections to the country; has good City reference. None but private families need apply. Can be seen for two days, at No. 130 Elizabeth-st., one door from Broome.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook and housekeeper, that understands all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams, and can make superior butter and can be highly recommended from her last employer. Inquire in the tea-store, corner of 12th-st. and 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and highly recommended young woman, to do cooking, baking, washing and ironing; she is an excellent servant and able and willing to work; will give undoubted references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; is a first rate washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and does up linen in beautiful style; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Saturday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A NEAT, TIDY, Protestant girl with excellent City reference, a situation as plain cook or general housemaid; will do the work of a small family in the City or Country; wages $7 to $8; is fully competent. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Room No. 5. Best of City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or general servant, by a very trusty, capable, and highly recommended girl; not afraid to work, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good reference, capable, clean and civil, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs. No objections to the country.

AS HOUSEMAID, &C.—SITUATIONS WANTED, by a respectable German woman; will do general housework in a small family; also, by three smart girls, as seamstress and nurse, as chambermaid and waiter, and as chambermaid and sewing or fine washing and ironing—country preferred; also, by a number of smart girls in various situations, in City and country. Employers will not be disappointed by applying at the first-class female office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as children's nurse, and would be willing to assist in the chamberwork; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 Amity-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; also, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; both are willing and useful, and have excellent reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; has five years' recommendation from her last situation; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt store.

A SOUTHERN WIDOW, AGED 27, EDUCATED and refined, but in reduced circumstances, wishes to engage as amanuensis to a literary person, keep house or travel with a family as companion; can make herself useful. Address Mrs. G. F. SANFORD, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS BUSINESS MANAGER.—SITUATION wanted, by a young man of considerable business experience in this and other cities; has been employed as outside and inside business manager of a large manufacturing concern in this City for the past 5 years; would be willing to take charge of a set of books, and assist in general business; is not afraid to work, as he has always been used to it; satisfactory country and City reference can be given, as well as security for the faithful performance of any duty or duties which may be intrusted to his care. Address H. N. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, steady young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; he is a careful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address THOS J. ATKINS, No. 539 Broadway, under the Chinese Buildings.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHMAN who thoroughly understands horses a situation as coachman; no objections to a small garden. Address or apply to CHARLES HORN, No. 42 Hamilton-av., third floor, Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and trustworthy German Protestant young man, a situation; he is an experienced coachman and groom, and a good plain gardener; can write and is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses; good reference from his last employers. Address M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation by a sober, industrious single man, to take the entire charge of a gentleman's country seat, in all departments, glass fruits, flowers, laying out new grounds, care of stock, improving waste land. Address GARDENER, Thorburn's Seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for three days.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—A GERMAN MAN, who is a good farm hand, and willing to assist in the garden; understands the care of horses; his wife, a good down-stairs domestic, can take charge of milk and butter; they are willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. N. B.—The man is handy, and can use carpenters' tools.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a strong, active young man, willing and able to work; would be most attentive to his business; constant work more an object than wages; has good reference. Address W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability; no objections to the country. Address, for three days, at Nos. 62 and 64 University-place.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, AGED about 38 years, a situation in some respectable wholesale mercantile establishment or importing and jobbing house. The advertiser would be willing to take the post of a collector, and as an occasional traveler, to a distance, for orders, &c; or, from his personal experience in business for himself for many years past, would feel himself competent to assume the position of a salesman, or any other similar post that might present itself to his notice. Any house or firm in want of a person of active business habits, and capable of discharging the duties relating to any of the above positions, and who considers rectitude, integrity and punctuality primarily and indispensably requisite and necessary, can have an interview with the advertiser. Satisfactory reference given. A moderate salary would be accepted and a permanent situation desired. Address H. D., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO COAL DEALERS AND BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY.—The advertiser thoroughly experienced in the City retail Coal business, double entry book-keeping, &c., and qualified mentally and physically to make his services desirable to any business man, desires employment; very satisfactory City references can be given. Address A. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THIS CHURCH, which has been closed some weeks for repairs will be reopened for public worship on SABBATH NEXT, 22d inst. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. CYRUS D FOSS, of Brooklyn; in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, of Williamsburgh; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. EVANS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. H. WILSON & Co., Auctioneers.

ABSOLUTE SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF RELINQUISHING HOUSEKEEPING—AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—A. H. WILSON & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, July 20, 1860, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture in the five-story residence No. 208 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the whole comprising the largest and most elegant assortment offered at public sale for many years. Only a small description is given in this advertisement, viz: Superb royal velvet carpets in both parlors, three solid rosewood suites in satin brocade, statuary, marble-top centre and side tables, elegantly-carved rosewood etageres and corner stands, large pier and mantel mirrors, rich lace and brocatel curtains, costly china vases, clocks, Turkish easy and reception chairs in satin and medallion reps, a large collection of choice oil-paintings, tea and dining tables, rich china tea and dinner sets, heavy cut glassware, ivory and silver cutlery, solid silver and plated ware, spoons, forks, casters, cake baskets, tea service, richly embossed, &c., &c. Also, a splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, of superior tone and finish, stool and cover. Chambers contain a large variety of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus with marble tops, washstands, toilet sets, beds and bedding, pure hair and spring mattresses, ingrain and Brussels carpets, clocks, mirrors, oil paintings, lounges, mahogany sofas, rockers, two fine sofa beds, basement and kitchen ware, &c., &c. Sale positive, and without reserve. House to let for the balance of the year at a mere nominal rent.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF THE FRANCIS METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY—Situated at Greenpoint, Brooklyn. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1860, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of George Remsen, Sheriff, 12 lots of land, situated at Greenpoint, on the easterly side of Washington-st., and running from L to M-st., being 190x150 feet, together with the extensive brick building thereon, two stories in height, 190x114 feet.

Also, previous to the above, and at 10 o'clock, at the factory of Francis' Metallic Life-Boat Company, at Greenpoint, L. I., the tools, machinery, fixtures (excluding boiler and heating apparatus) and patent right of the Francis Metallic Life-Boat Company.

For further particulars and catalogues, inquire on the premises, or of MARSHALL LEFFERTS & BRO., No. 92 Beekman-st., New-York; or of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, August 8, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, by order of Thomas Theale, Esq., Executor, the Homestead Farm belonging to the Theale estate, containing 114 9-100 acres, situated at Rye, Westchester County, a quarter of a mile from the dépôt. The property has been surveyed and divided into six plots, varying in size from 14 to 21 acres, and will be sold as divided. The mansion house is a large two-story and attic frame building, well situated and handsomely shaded. The property is in the immediate vicinity of three churches, and of the elegant country seats of Messrs. Kingsland, Van Rensselaer, Cromwell and others, and offers a rare opportunity for parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for residences. Sixty per cent can remain on the property. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 43 Wall st., Jauncey Court.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 20, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, sofas, chairs, centre tables, pier and mantel mirrors, bookcases, centre tables, tête-à-têtes, sofas, parlor and arm chairs, extension dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a dark chestnut horse 6 years old, long tail, sound and kind in double or single harness.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug 1, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the well-known Phillip's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill-pond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown dépôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
5TH-AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.

This Institution will reopen Sept. 12, 1860, in the new buildings lately purchased by the Trustees on 5th-av. The buildings purchased are in a beautiful, healthy, and central part of the City.

The numerous lines of stages and cars which pass near the Institute give easy access from the suburbs and neighboring towns.

The School will embrace, as heretofore, three departments: Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate.

The course of study will be substantially that in which the experience of eighty-five academic terms has secured the approval of both managers and patrons.

The Rutgers Institute stages will convey pupils from the principal ferries and distant sections of the City, to and from school, at an additional charge of $7.

Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made personally or by letter, at the Institute Buildings, Nos. 435 437 and 439 5th-av.

All communications addressed to
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal,
No. 437 5th-av.

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$100 PER YEAR. $100

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plains, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 13.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers for any department. References—Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges; Wm. Hall & Sons. Parents furnished with school circulars gratuitously. Wanted immediately, superior teachers of music, painting and modern languages.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S NEW AND elegant Writing Academy consists of six handsomely-furnished parlors, affording perfect seclusion for adult pupils. Second story of new building Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIate organisation with a systematic domestic department. $1[illegible] per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER AND GOVERNESS—WANTED, by a family in Southern Ohio, a lady, capable of teaching and directing a small number of pupils, from 8 to 16 years of age. (chiefly girls.) She should be able to teach music, and one or more of the modern languages, with the higher English branches. A lady of experience and religious character will be preferred. To such a one a pleasant situation and reasonable salary will be given.

Applicants may refer to the Editor of the New-York *Times*, and Henry Scudder, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN ACCOMPLISHED ENGLISH lady, who has resided in France, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the language, and who is also a good musician, wishes to make an engagement as governess. Address Miss M. P., No. 79 West 38th st., New-York. Applications from July 16 to 21 will receive immediate attention; after that time address by letter.

HELP WANTED.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SMART, tidy French girl, from 18 to 20, to go a short distance in the country, to take care of a young child, one year old; wages $6 per month. Address G. W. H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A SUPERINTENDENT.—WANTED, A SUperintendent for a fancy woolen mill. One who has a thorough practical manufacturing experience, capable of taking charge of the production of a first class, nearly new woolen mill, will be liberally dealt with, either by a salary or an interest in the establishment. Address (with particulars and references) Box No. 724 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of 2 or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village in the State of Connecticut, 5 hours' ride from this City. Apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.

Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, 19TH INST., IN A SIXTH-av. stage, between South ferry and Cortlandt-st., a crimson velvet porte-monnaie, containing $10 or $12. The finder will please leave it at No. 25 Cortlandt-st., New-York, where he will be suitably rewarded.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STOVE AND tin ware establishment in a thriving town or village in the country, convenient to New-York City. Address, with particulars and price, J. G. YATES, New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with full or partial board in a private family, on moderate terms. Apply at No. 87 East 18th st., near Lexington-av. Gas and bath.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO MARRIED OR SINgle gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and board in a strictly private family, at No. 151 West 42d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE AMERican family would let to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, a back parlor on first floor, with bedroom and pantry attached. Also, a suite of rooms with pantries, on second floor. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WANTED, BY A young man, for himself and wife, (partial board for himself,) in a genteel private family, for which, with gas included, $120 per quarter will be paid. Location convenient to the ferry preferred. References exchanged. Address R. C., Box No. 199 *Times* office.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor, with a pleasant veranda, on the first floor, to let, either together or separately, to single gentlemen or a lady and gentleman. Also a back parlor on the second floor. All the modern improvements in the house. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 25 Bayard, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN first-rate board in a private family; house and table first-class; dinner at 6; no other boarders in the house. Terms for two, $7 to $8 a week. Southerners preferred. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family in Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry; one of the most beautiful locations on the Heights. Inquire at No. 1 Middagh-st., corner of Columbia.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMmer, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT—$2 PER week; suitable for two gentlemen, on the corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av. Apply at No. 1 East 21st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Cut this out for Preservation.

COUNTRY BOARD—EITHER TRANSIENT OR throughout the year, at Strawberry Farms, Monmouth County, N. J. This beautiful retreat arranged for the residence of about 20 families, is within easy reach of Shrewsbury and Long Branch. Part of the land is cultivated to supply the tables abundantly with fruits, vegetables and dairy products. In the vicinity are shady woods, delightful rambles and a pretty lakelet. Attached is a large hall, with music always available for social enjoyment without charge. Terms, $5 to $8 weekly each person. Apply to MILLS & CO., No. 678 Broadway. Boats leave pier, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every day at 8½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Stage from Red Bank to hotel.

COUNTRY BOARD—45 MINUTES FROM FULton Ferry, *via* New-York and Flushing Railroad; communication with the City twelve times daily. Accommodations for a gentleman and wife, and four single gentlemen, in the edifice of the Flushing Female Institute, still to be had. Apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Flushing, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A lady wishes to take charge of three or four children for the Summer season, in Darien, (near Stamford, Conn.) 40 miles from New-York, *via* the New-Haven Railroad; every care and attention possible will be bestowed; the best of reference given. For particulars, she has permission to direct parties to No. 57 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE MARGIN OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—The most romantic spot on the Hudson; sailing, fishing, &c.; most beautiful shady strolls. N. P. Willis calls it the beauty spot of the Hudson. Apply to J. CROOKS, Cold Spring Post office. Terms $5 per week for adults. Only 1½ hours ride from New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE CORNWALL MOUNtain House commands a view of thirty miles of the Hudson, and a large extent of country. Plenty of rambling room in fields, groves, on hills and mountains. No mosquitoes. Fruit, vegetables and milk from the farm. IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES WILL be taken at a farm house, pleasantly situated along a beautiful river, a short distance from Long Branch. Facilities for fishing, sailing and bathing. Terms moderate. For full particulars apply at No. 18 Leroy-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—IN A BEAUTIful cottage on the Hudson River, three minutes' walk from the dépôt, where three gentlemen can be accommodated, or gentlemen and their wives. Apply to ACKER, EDGAR & CO., near dépôt, Yonkers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTEL, BRATTLEBORO, VT. Mountain scenery, cool air, beautiful village, popular resort, first-class house, extensive bathing arrangement, good table, &c. Prices this year very moderate. Fare, $5 30. New Haven Railroad.

Address JOSEPH DAVISON,
Brattleboro, Vermont.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M.

B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New-York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—THE CLIFTON HOUSE AT this favorite place of resort, is now open for the season. A few rooms, commanding a full view of the Lake, can be secured if applied for immediately. Terms moderate. For particulars, inquire of L BALLARD, No. 290 Broadway, or address J. P. BALLARD, Proprietor.

NEWPORT.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES OR A number of single persons intending to pass the Summer months in Newport, R. I., can find good accommodations, at Mrs. S. M. CLARK'S, No. 10 Broad-st.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

HOTELS.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—BROADWAY, CORner of Houston-st., New-York. Single rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered. The public, as well as the guests of the hotel, are invited to take their meals in the restaurant. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION ON THE south side of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York by railroad, to let cheap for a term of years, consisting of a fine store, with ice house, granary, stables, &c. Can sell $50,000 worth of goods yearly for cash, at a good profit. Location in full view of the ocean—perfectly healthy. Churches and schools near by. The store is now open. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. Reason for selling—has other business and cannot attend to it. For full particulars call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

J. H. PORTER, Proprietor.

P. S. Possession immediately.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR ANY PERson or persons wishing to enter the fancy business. After many years of business the proprietor, wishing to retire, offers an elegant well selected stock of fancy and staple goods for sale at a very low price. The store is situated in a flourishing and beautiful town about 35 miles from New-York City. Well known throughout the country, and has a very good run of business. For information inquire, from 10 till 3, at No. 47 Warren-st.

A. BAKER & CO.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF THE new and only Steam Flour Mill in Charleston, S. C. The same has 4 four feet each French Burrs, with flour packers, hopperboys, 3 bolt-chests, 4 reels each, with smut machines, grain separators, elevators, conveyers, &c.; in fact, the whole is a complete arrangement, on the most approved plan.

For terms (which will be very accommodating) and further information, apply to the owner, J. C. H. CLAUSSEN, Charleston, S. C.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE, consisting of stock, fixtures and lease; doing an exclusively cash business of $500 per week, and can be increased to $1,000. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and those possessed of ready cash and desirous of securing an excellent business location, cannot do better than apply at No. 77 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., from 9 to 12 A. M.

TO ARCHITECTS.—AN ARCHITECT WHO IS realizing three thousand dollars a year by his office, in a healthy, wealthy and flourishing little city of the South, intending to engage in another business, offers for sale, for cash, the fixtures and good will of his office; price $500. Apply to ROBERT GRAVES & CO., No. 97 Liberty-st.

DRY GOODS.

GOODS FROM ALL NATIONS.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY, Is among the chief attractions of the City to strangers fond of Ancient, Modern or American Indian articles.

SKIRTS!—HOOP SKIRTS!!—
STEEL HOOP SKIRTS!!!

Best Steel Hoop Skirts!!!! Cheapest and Best Steel Hoop Skirts!!!!!—Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal best and cheapest Steel Hoop Skirts!!! !!!—Best steel woven Skirts, new shapes, 12 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1 50; children's skirts in great variety. Mme. DEMOREST'S Skirt Emporium, No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 320 and 299 Canal-st., No. 207 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st., No. 134 Pierrepont-st., corner of Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Determined to offer the best and cheapest. Call and be convinced.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND SKIRTS exclusively. Ladies and strangers visiting the City will find the largest variety, best quality, and every article connected with the business, at most reasonable prices. No. 843 Broadway, two doors from Union-square.

WORSTED, WORSTED.—3,500 POUNDS DIrect from Berlin, at 12½ cents, for 30 days only to make room for other goods. Also, Saxony yarn, Shetland Wool Patterns, Needles &c., &c. N.B.—400 nice fitting Corsets at $1—worth $1 50, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

CLOTHING.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell, will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note, which will be attended to.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson, comprising about 16 acres of ground, abounding in beautiful and romantic scenery, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit, vines, berries, &c. It is easy of access by railroad and steamboat, is in the vicinity of schools and academies of a high order; in short, it contains all the advantages of City and country. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, and genteelly furnished, and the furniture will be sold with the place, if desired, together with cows, poultry, &c., &c., and immediate possession given. The above commands one of the most beautiful views on the river, and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen who wish to place their families at once in a quiet and charming home. For terms, &c., inquire of

THOS. RUTHERFORD, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—JULY 24, 1860, BEtween the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., on the premises, the property known as the Sweezey Place, comprising about eighty acres of land, an elegant and commodious house with extensive out-buildings, all recently constructed in the best manner, situated in Morristown, N. J., on the Succasunna road, about four miles from the dépôt. The country in the vicinity is of rare beauty and exceedingly salubrious, chills and fever being there unknown. The owner desires to sell to the purchaser at a fair valuation a large part of the furniture, of excellent construction, with which the house is abundantly provided. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of Col. S. F. BEADLEY, Morristown, N. J., or of ELLSWORTH ELIOT, No. 48 West 36th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME VILLA IN the township of Woodbridge, New-Jersey, two miles south of the City of Rahway, and five minutes' walk from Hougtonville dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, and one hour's ride from New-York. The house is new, well arranged, and handsomely built, surrounded with ornamental and all kinds of fruit trees, including 200 Isabella grape vines from Italy—stocked with all kinds of flowers. The villa is situated in the most delightful part of the State on high and healthy land. A new stable, carriage-house and outbuildings, and about three acres of land, all in garden style. Price $6 000. Apply to A. VATTELLINA, on the premises. Letters for Rahway, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT PORT Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., within stone's throw of the railroad dépôt, furnished or not, for any length of time that may be agreed upon; a large house, 15 rooms, 17 acres of land, and two good milch cows, barn, &c., and plenty of shade trees; a very desirable residence. Apply to J. B. JONES No. 262 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, situated within 11 miles of the City, consisting of a large dwelling, barns, stable, carriage-house, &c., with two acres of land, plenty of fruit, good water, and a healthy location; accessible by steamboat, railroad or stage. For further particulars apply to H. M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated—one hour from Cortlandt st. for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FOUR-STORY store No. 278 Water-st., corner of Dover; has been lately rebuilt, and finished throughout in a neat manner, and is well adapted for any business requiring light, such as stove or other manufacturing purposes or printing; has a good dry cellar and a vault 40 feet in length. The lofts can be used separately, and to a permanent tenant the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, apply at No. 13 South William-st., up stairs.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole or part of the third-story of the new brick building Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Bank-st., being one room 80x100 feet, with light on every side. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises, or to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO CAST STEEL MANUFACTURERS.—To let, the New-York Cast Steel Works and Black Lead Crucible Factory, now occupied by the Damascus Steel and Iron Company. Apply on the premises, corner of 2d-av. and 47th-st., New-York.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—Brown-stone English basement house, No. 72 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av. Rent at the rate of $900 per annum. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th st., near 3d av.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 280 West 19th-st., in excellent order and replete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Rent $675 per annum. Apply at No. 288 West 19th-st., from 1 to 8 P. M.

LOFTS TO LET.—TWO VERY FINE LOFTS ON Broadway, near Canal-st., 30 feet wide. No skylight. The location is the most desirable in the City. Apply to HALL, WETMORE & DEARBORN, No. 406 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of factory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st st., size 46x100; rent low, and well lighted. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No 72 East 26th-st.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE No. 178 9TH-AV., 80 feet deep with basement and vaults connected, revolving iron shutters, and large plate-glass front. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET.—THE LOFTS of the new store, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., east side.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIful and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TAVERN STAND, SITUATED IN the town of Hamden, Ct., about 5½ miles from New-Haven, in the village of Centreville, near the rectory school; one acre of land, one large dwelling-house, two barns, a large shed, and stabling for 20 horses; a desirable location, situated on the New-Haven and Farmington turnpike, together with 20 acres of meadow, and plow land; to be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers. For further particulars inquire of EZRA ALLING, 2d, on the premises, or of CHAS. H. CRAFT, No. 28 Jay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—POSSESSION 1ST MAY—A handsome, new rural cottage, with furnace, gas, bath and water conveniences, and large garden, near the City; neighborhood genteel, pleasant, and remarkably healthy; good society, fine drives, salt-water bathing and fishing; speedily accessible, as if up town. A large part of purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE BY A FAMILY OF six persons, a well-furnished house in a good situation, for six months from Nov. 1, next. Address H. S., with terms and location, Box No. 2,964, New-York Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OR COUNtry seat of 28 acres at Bellport, fronting on the Great South Bay, L. I., good buildings, choice fruits, fine fishing, gunning and bathing on the place. The above place is well calculated for a sportsman; location unsurpassed for health. For full particulars apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

The agreement heretofore existing between myself and Messrs. JOHN G. & J. BOKER, of this City, having expired, I have appointed Messrs. L. E. AMSINCK & CO., as sole agents for the sale of my Hungarian Wines in the United States and Canada.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1860. A. SCHWARTZER.

Referring to above card of Mr. A. SCHWARTZER, of Vienna, we hereby notify our friends and the trade generally that the entire stock of Hungarian Wines, heretofore held by Messrs. JOHN G. & J. BOKER, in bond and duty paid, has been transferred to us. We are now prepared to execute all orders on the most favorable terms, and invite the trade and connoisseurs of wines to examine our stock.

L. E. AMSINCK & CO., No. 92 Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1860.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—TEN CASKS (465 gallons) of Lancaster Co. Rye Whisky, four years old, for a good 7-octave rosewood piano. For sample, &c., address A. MCMICHAEL, Marietta, Lancaster Co., Penn.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Grant [illegible] OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, 22 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Interest commences July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. [illegible], Cash. and Sec.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THIRD MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, who have not executed and become parties to the deed of organization of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, and who have not paid the assessment of one per centum levied by said last-mentioned Company, by resolution of the 26th of May, 1860, and of which notice has been heretofore duly given, are hereby notified that by resolution of the 18th day of June, inst., they are required to pay their said assessments to D. W. Keyes, Treasurer, at the City of Milwaukee on or before the 1st day of August next, or their Bonds and all interests and rights to Stock in said Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, in virtue of said Bonds will become forfeited. By order of the Board. D. W. KEYES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, June 21, 1860.—$100,000 of 6½ per cent. State Stock, issued in aid of the construction of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, under Chapter 195 of the Laws of 1840, payable on the 1st day of August next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., the Transfer Agents for said Stock in the City of New-York. The interest on said Stock will cease at the date of its maturity. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick st. Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
$[illegible] was received from 3,704 depositors during the last year. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO 9 NEW-BOWERY, corner Chatham-st., open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. All sums deposited on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, New-York, June 28, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED not to buy or negotiate a certain certificate of stock, for 25 shares, in the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, standing in the name of Elizabeth O. Jewitt, and numbered 6,380; application has been made to the Company for a new certificate, the above having been lost or destroyed. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 10, 1860.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at the close of business, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of August next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to ROBERT GILLEN, attorney, &c., No. 50 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LOAN.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO. 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW-YORK, NO. 56 WALL-ST. New-York, July 7, 1860.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Tuesday, 10th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS, E. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY, Receivers.
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEES OF TOWNSEND, VAN BUREN & CO., have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the claims against said firm, payable on and after the 24th of July instant. All persons having claims against said Townsend, Van Buren & Co. are hereby notified to send them in, without delay, to our office, No. 36 Cortlandt-st.
M. DELANO, JAMES SAYRE, Assignees.
New-York, July 19, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 5 Nassau-st. (Continental Bank Building,) New-York, July 19, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, July 11, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 9th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1860.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, July 10, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their semi annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.—This Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 23d inst., till which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. U. WINANS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO., New-York, July 12, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst. By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall st. (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 8, 1860.
EDWARD S. MITCHELL, WILLIAM MURRAY, GEORGE G. BYRON, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, [illegible], deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1860.
RODERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST, Administratrix of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 100 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 31, 1860.
ORLOF C. [illegible], Executor.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

CONTENTS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 38 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 9 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhoea, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system, is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consulting time from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 9. Sunday, 11 to 1. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.
S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.
The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors, with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No. 184 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass. Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VEnereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, EVENINGS, 6 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhoea, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhoea, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhoea and debility, the results of early abuse excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 426 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 428 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide upon Nervous and Venereal Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. 24th edition. Over 60 pages, fine steel, and about 100 anatomical engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., and evenings from 6 to 9.

DR. E. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED confidentially, at his office, No. [illegible] Duane-st. [illegible] years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness, impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 482 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1 and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail to effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 482 Broadway, near Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. At residence till 9 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, Conn., the celebrated bone setter, intends to be in New-York, at the National Hotel, (entrance Liberty-st., No. 87,) the first week in every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 24 and 25, to attend to bone-setting, and to all scrofulous and chronic diseases.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. S. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 55 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine any where but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. SAYE, Dentist, No. 686 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $1; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 35 West 18th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

INSURANCE.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. Office No. 50 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, PAID IN AND SECURELY INVESTED.
DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.

Wm. Lottimer	Firm of Wm. Lottimer & Co
George Griswold, Jr.	Firm of N. L. & G. Griswold
Samuel Sloan	President of Hudson River R. Co
Henry B. Cromwell	Firm of H. B. Cromwell & Co
John Laidlaw	President of Union White Lead Co
Samuel McLean	Firm of Samuel McLean & Co
L. H. Brigham	Firm of Brigham & Parsons
Richard Mortimer	No. 11 Wall-st
Henry Sheldon	Firm of Stanton, Sheldon & Co
Geo. W. Read	Firm of G. W. & Jabial Read
Thomas Slocomb	Nos. 25 and 27 Park place
John W. Harper	Firm of Harper & Bros
Daniel H. Conklin	Firm of Claflin, Mellen & Co
James M. Ward	No. 80 Warren-st
Edwin Bulkley	Firm of Bulkley, Bro & Co
W. McNewell	Firm of Newells, Harman & McDonald
Alex. A. Greig	No. 61 Wall-st
Robert H. Lowry	Cashier Bank of the Republic
Josiah Oakes	Formerly of Wm. B. Cary & Co
Charles Gregg	Firm of Norris & Gregg
Nathan Ellis	Firm of Ellis, Bennett & Co
J. S. Sackett	Firm of Sackett, Belcher & Co
James H. Kidder	Firm of Samuel G. Reed & Co
Stephen Pritchard	No. 50 Maiden-lane
John H. Voorhies	No. [illegible] Nassau-st
James E. Thorburn	Firm of James M. Thorburn & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]
Charles W. Kellogg	No. [illegible] Water-st
[illegible]	No. [illegible] Greenwich-st
[illegible] Taylor	No. [illegible] Water-st
Henry C. Carter	No. [illegible] Fulton-st
[illegible] Peck	Firm of Peck, Bonner & Co
Livingston K. Miller	Firm of Miller, Peet & Nichols

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 58 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL .... $[illegible]
ASSETS .... $[illegible]
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jeweler's safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS., No. 52 Maiden-lane, N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Galway, New-York and Boston, touching at St. Johns, conveying the British mail and Government dispatches.

The steamers comprising this line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the new iron side wheel steamers,
CONNAUGHT, Capt. LEITCH, 4,400 tons burden.
LEINSTER, 4,400 tons burden.
MUNSTER, 4,400 tons burden.
ULSTER, 4,400 tons burden.
And the screw steamers are the
PRINCE ALBERT, GOLDEN FLEECE, JASON AND INDIANA.
The next departures of this line will be from Boston, July 31, and from New-York:
Side paddle wheel steamer on Aug. 14.
And propeller on Aug. 16.
The side-wheel steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.
The screw steamers are known to the public as being surpassed by any propellers afloat.
An experienced surgeon attached to each ship.
Rates of passage between New-York or Boston and Galway, by side-wheel steamers:
First-class cabin, $100, $90 and $75, according to selection of state-rooms.
Third class, forward cabin, including cooked provisions, $35.
Rates by screw steamers:
First-class cabin, $90 and $75, according to selection of rooms.
Third-class, forward cabin, $30, including cooked provisions.
Forward cabin passengers are forwarded to any of the principal of lines of Ireland, England and Scotland, or Wales, free of charge.
Passengers to St. Johns, cabin, 35; third-class, $18.
Persons wishing to pay the passage of their friends to the United States can purchase tickets by side-wheel or screw steamers from Galway, at $32 50; or from any point on a railway in Ireland, $35; or from any point on a railway in England, Scotland and Wales, $37 50.
Passengers taking their tickets in New-York for steamer sailing from Boston, will be furnished with a free passage to that place.
For freight or passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON. AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY. JURA, Capt. MOODIE. KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK, and other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

ETNA	Thursday, 19th July.
JURA	Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN	Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA	Thursday, 30th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.
Cabin $75
Steerage 30
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

DAILY LINE FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA VIA SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS, From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON, DELAWARE and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

THE STEAMER GREAT EASTERN. JOHN VINE HALL, Commander,
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
The GREAT EASTERN is intended to sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven. There is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland.
First class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $150.
Apply to GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., No. 78 South-st.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL, PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. VAIL, will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 12 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including state-room, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship ADRIATIC,
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

STEAMER OF JULY 28.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship VANDERBILT, Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First Cabin, $130. Second Cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $12.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail will positively sail on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. Crocker, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 26, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $[illegible]; Mobile, $[illegible]; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $[illegible]; Nashville, $[illegible]; Knoxville, $[illegible]; Chattanooga, $[illegible]; Albany, $[illegible]; Columbus, $[illegible]; Atlanta, $[illegible]; Macon, $[illegible]; Augusta, $[illegible], including carriage fare in Savannah.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

ASTROLOGY.

READ THIS.—A PHRENOLOGIST AND ASTROLOGIST that beats the world, and $1,000 reward for any one who can equal Mrs. WELLINGTON, who is acknowledged to be the only lady in the City who truthfully gives information concerning losses, law-suits, journeys, absent friends, love, courtship, marriage, health, wealth, and who will reclaim drunken and unfaithful husbands. Delay not to consult this naturally gifted and beautiful young lady, at her residence, No. 191 6th-av., opposite 13th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Leroux's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.

Flushing,	7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean,	9.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean,	3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.

Flushing,	9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	1 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean,	5 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6 45 stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH.—The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COMBS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Wednesd'y, July 11, 1 P. M.	Wednesd'y, July 11, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, July 12, 2 P. M.	Thursday, July 12, 8½ A. M.
Friday, July 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, July 13, 9½ A. M.
Sunday, July 15, 6 A. M.	Saturday, July 14, 10½ A. M.
Monday, July 16, 6½ A. M.	Sunday, July 15, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 17, 7½ A. M.	Monday, July 16, 2½ P. M.
Wednesd'y, July 18, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 17, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, July 19, 8 A. M.	Wednesd'y, July 18, 2½ P. M.
Friday, July 20, 8 A. M.	Thursday, July 19, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 21, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 20, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 22, 6 A. M.	Saturday, July 21, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 23, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 22, 5 P. M.
Monday, July 23, 5 P. M.	Monday, July 23, 11½ A. M.

Fare 25 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 10, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 10, 12 M.
Wed'day, July 11, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, July 11, 12½ P. M.
Th'sday, July 12, 9½ A. M.	Th'sday, July 12, 1½ P. M.
Friday, July 13, 10½ A. M.	Friday, July 13, 2½ P. M.
Sat'day, July 14, 2 P. M.	Monday, July 16, 6 A. M.
Monday, July 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, July 17, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 17, 3 P. M.	Wed'day, July 18, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 18, 3 P. M.	Th'sday, July 19, 7 A. M.
Th'day, July 19, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 20, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 20, 3½ P. M.	Sat'day, July 21, 7 A. M.
Sat'day, July 21, 4½ P. M.	Monday, July 23, 7 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.
Fare 25 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, leaves Oliver-slip EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer F. C. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The OREGON does not tow.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st., Pier at 8 A. M. EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 18th (Amos st.) and 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs' Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

FOR ROCKAWAY.—STEAMBOAT CERES will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catharine Market Slip at 8 A. M.; Spring-st., N. R., at 9, and Pier 4 N. R. at 9 20. Returning leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 50 cents each way.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDANCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 3 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No 113 South st.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUGATUCK will run daily during the season. Leaves West 14th (Amos) st., at 9½, 12½, 3½; Spring st., 9¾, 12¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPOINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 24 James' Slip East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 6 o'clock.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steam boat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.
The GREAT EASTERN steamship JOHN VINE HALL, commander, will make an
EXCURSION TRIP TO CAPE MAY AND RETURN,
Leaving New-York
MONDAY, July 30, at 4 o'clock P. M.,
Arriving at Cape May early the next morning.
Returning, leave Cape May on
TUESDAY EVENING, July 31, at 6 o'clock,
Arriving in New-York on the following morning.
This trip has been arranged with a view of affording the excursionists an opportunity of witnessing in operation the vast motive power of the ship (both paddle and screw engines,) of exhibiting by practical experience her admirable sailing and sea qualities, as well as to spend a day in the height of the season at one of the most fashionable watering places in America.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BANDS
(Both Military and Cotillion)
Will accompany the Excursion.
REFRESHMENTS may be obtained on board at moderate prices.
Excursionists must be on board not later than 3 30 P. M. on the 30th.
Tickets for the round trip, $10; will be ready for delivery on
MONDAY NEXT, July 23.
Early application for tickets should be made, as the number of excursionists must necessarily be limited.
Notice will be given in to-morrow's papers where they may be obtained. J. H. YATES, Secretary.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY"—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R. 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 are to have an Excursion to David's Island on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., by request of their young friends, for the benefit of the aged, infirm and blind members, whose ages are from 65 to 106 years. Tickets to be had of the members, and at No. 4 City Hall place, and the landings on the day of the excursion. See circulars and bills. Veterans will call and get tickets for distribution.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer [illegible], Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO Glenwood Grove, Glen Cove, New Rochelle, City Island, Whitestone and Stratonport.—Steamer MAY FLOWER leaves Catharine st. every SUNDAY, at 8.30; Delancey-st., at 8 45; 11th st., at 9; 28th-st., at 9.10; 37th-st., at 9 15. Affording a delightful excursion. A fine grove free to the passengers. MAY FLOWER to charter; also, the Grove. Apply at the foot of 43d st.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BRICKLAYERS, ATTENTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all members of the Bricklayers Protective Union, that on and after July 18, 1860, they are strictly forbidden to work with non-members, and more particularly with front bricklayers, who are not members of this Union.
JOHN H. WARD, President.
JOHN CASEY, Secretary.
New-York, July 18, 1860.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 18, 1860.
UNPAID WATER-RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given, that by an Act of the Legislature, five per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st of August next. By order of the Croton Board.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, WITHOUT CHANGES OF CARS.
An Express train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st., at
8 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 1:40 noon.
New-York, May 26, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 6 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 5 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5½ P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 3:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; (for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot;) for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M. White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:45 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included.) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st., Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant 6:10 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10.15 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, KENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depots, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M., arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 and 6:40 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS.
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 356 BROADWAY, near 14th st., offer at a great bargain a selected assortment of iron frame overstrung pianos, warranted; also a large round corner piano, little used, $165; one 6¼ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

$165 FOR A SPLENDID SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO—Large round corners and all modern improvements, very little used. $100 for a 6½ octave rosewood piano. $65 for a melodeon, piano style.
J. & C. FISCHER, No. 356 Broadway, near 14th-st.

MUSICAL.—A LADY PROFESSOR OF THE piano-forte and singing, wishes to obtain a few more pupils; great attention paid to imparting thoroughly the theory of music. Terms moderate. Address MUSIC, No. 102 East 13th-st.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 430 BROOME-ST., ONLY one block east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $50 to $300. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

HORSES.—A COACH TEAM, 16 HANDS HIGH, mahogany bays, black legs, long, heavy tails, ages 6 and 7, New-York State bred, fast travelers, perfectly sound and gentle. Price, one half of their value $300. Address EDWIN HENRY, Flushing, L. I., who will call upon persons in this City by addressing a note to No. 41 Park-row, Room No 5.

A SPLENDID SADDLE HORSE FOR LADY or gentleman; five years old, 14 hands high, perfectly sound and gentle; also, double harness, silver-plated and nearly new. All will be sold a bargain, as the owner is about leaving the City. Apply at No 88 Christopher-st., near 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE MESSENGER STUD horse 7 years old; also, a fine young mare with foal, 16 hands high; do. two other cart or express horses; one is pony-built, not over 7 years old; all warranted. Apply at No 87 James-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SIX-PASsenger Rockaway, just repaired and put in thorough order. Will be sold reasonably, on application to WOOD BROTHERS, 396 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BEAUTIFUL MATCHED Spanish ponies, 10 hands, with new two-seat carriage, harness, &c., complete; price, $600. Apply to D. A. MOLENAUR, No 31 East 28th-st.

HORSE.—A FIRST RATE FAMILY HORSE FOR sale at a very low price. Inquire at CLEARY'S Stable, East 18th-st., near Broadway.

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE
TO PYROTECHNISTS, DEALERS IN FIREWORKS, and all whom it may concern. The undersigned, having patented his hand Torch, for night processions, hereby gives notice to manufacturers of Fireworks, and others, that he will prosecute all persons making, selling, or using the same, unless made and sold by himself or his agent, and in all cases must have his trademark and date of patent placed thereon.
JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1860. ISAAC EDGE.

EDGE'S Patent Torches, Rockets, Roman Candles, Signal Lights and every description of Fireworks, for land or sea use, may be had at short notice by addressing GEORGE S. COLBY, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON, REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON, BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON, OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON, ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS, HORSE-SHOE IRON—"PERU" "BSS" and STIFFS, HORSE NAIL RODS—TYP XLT and H BRANDS, PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON .... Lessee and Manager.
JOHN COOKE .... Musical Director.
MR. MARK SMITH'S BENEFIT.
COOLEST THEATER IN THE WORLD.
EXTRAORDINARY ARRAY OF TALENT.
A STERLING OLD COMEDY,
With a cast of unexampled strength.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 20, 1860.
Miss JANE COOMBS
Has kindly volunteered, and will make her first appearance in two years.
The beneficiary respectfully informs the public that by the kindness of the following artists he is enabled to cast in an unexampled manner the charming comedy of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Charles Surface	Mr. Geo. Jordan
Joseph Surface	Mr. C. W. Couldock
(His first appearance in this theatre.)	
Sir Oliver Surface	Mr. Harry Pearson
Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Benjamin Backbite	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Crabtree	Mr. Wm. Davidge
Moses	Mr. Geo. Holland
Careless, with the original songs	Mr. Chas. Lascelles
(His first appearance in two years.)	
Trip, first appearance in this theatre	Mr. M. Levick
Rowley	Mr. D. Leeson
Snake	Mr. Ward
Sir Harry	Mr. Jones
Joseph's Servant	Mr. Brusnaal
Lady Sneerwell's Servant	Mr. Converse
Lady Teazle, her first appearance in New York since her triumphal debut in this theatre, two years ago	Miss Jane Coombs
Mrs. Candour	Miss Mary Wells
Lady Sneerwell	Mrs. Axtel
Maria, her first appearance	Miss Ada Oswald

The public are assured that no pains will be spared to produce this comedy perfectly in every respect. The minor characters will be sustained by careful artists, and this beautiful production of the brilliant Sheridan will be given entire.
After the comedy, an
OPERATIC INTERLUDE OF FORTY MINUTES for Promenade and Refreshments
Promenade Music .... Coon's Concert Band.
After which the
GREAT PAS DES CINQ, FROM THE ISLE OF NYMPHS.
By THE GALE SISTERS, Mlle. THELEUR, and Mons. WEITHOFF.
The performance will conclude with
NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Father Philip	Mr. Leigh
Rinaldo	Mr. Edwards
Colin, the Youth, with Song	Miss Carrie Nelson
Eliza, with Song	Miss Sarah Nelson
Gertrude	Mrs. Axtel

Tickets, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Private Boxes $5 to $8. No reserved seats, except Orchestra Chairs and Private Boxes. Doors open at 8 P. M. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On SATURDAY (To-morrow) AFTERNOON and EVENING this Theatre WILL BE CLOSED, in order to give time for the necessarily extensive preparations consequent upon the production of the GORGEOUS SPECTACLE OF ALADDIN; Or, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
This fairy Romance will be given
ON MONDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1860,
with splendid new scenery, properties, costumes, appointments, processions, tableaux, &c.
Mr. JOHN DYOTT has been expressly engaged, and will appear with THE WHOLE COMPANY, and ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF P. T. BARNUM.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
THE COMPANY OF JUVENILE FAIRIES
Appear this AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 8 o'clock, in
CINDERELLA, OR THE GOOD FAIRY AND THE GLASS SLIPPER.
And also in the Ludicrous Ballet Pantomime
MONS. DUCHALEMEAU, OR THE MISHAPS OF A DAY.
Affording interesting
AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.
Also, to be seen at all hours the extraordinary and WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c.
Though born of perfectly black parents.
They are the greatest wonders of the world.
Also, lifelike Wax Figure of the famous
TOMMY, OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY,
With the identical suit of Clothes worn by him here, and an autograph letter to Mayor Leland, to whom he presented the suit.
GIANT BABY, OR INFANT LAMBERT,
Seven years old, weighing 257 pounds, and measuring 61 inches round the chest.
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
The only animal of the kind ever seen in the Atlantic States, and the most extraordinary creature living.
He weighs 1,000 pounds, eats 60 pounds fish daily, and requires 15 barrels sea-water every 24 hours.
FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD;
Filled with beautiful living Fish, living Seal, &c.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT" OR MAN-MONKEY,
the most interesting, amusing, and wonderful creature known.
THE FAMOUS LIGHTNING CALCULATOR;
THE LIVING SKELETON—FORTUNE TELLER,
BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT AND HAPPY FAMILY.
GREAT VARIETY of NEW WAX FIGURES.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 25 cents extra. Children under 10, 13 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager	James Simmonds
Musical Director	Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist	J. E. Hayes
Prompter	T. Grove

"I HOPE I DON'T INTRUDE,"
Exclaims
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
In announcing to his friends and the public
HIS BENEFIT,
THIS EVENING (Friday) July 20,
On which occasion he will have the honor of appearing as
PAUL PRY
AND
THE TYCOON.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
IN TWO CHARACTERS.
In rehearsal,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
With nearly all the original cast.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TOODLES' NIGHT.
Great hit of MR. FLORENCE in THE TOODLES.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY EVENING, July 20, 1860.
THE TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles .... Mr. Florence.
After which,
THE GREAT EASTERN.
Fancy .... } with New Songs } Mrs. W. J. Florence.
Manhattan .... } and Dances, }
Florence, } with songs, { Mr. Florence.
Foo-Foo }
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

THE GREAT EASTERN.
CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.
It is hereby notified that the
EXHIBITION OF THE GREAT EASTERN
will be closed in New-York on
SATURDAY, July 28, at 7 o'clock P. M.,
up to which time the admission will be continued at the rate of
FIFTY CENTS. Children under 12 HALF PRICE.
By order J. H. YATES, Secretary.
New-York, July 18, 1860.

PALACE GARDEN.
THIS EVENING .... Doors open at 7½ o'clock.
GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
By J. F. STRATTON'S PALACE GARDEN ORCHESTRA.
MISS E. M. WREN, LITTLE MARTHA WREN, MR. GEORGE CROZIER,
And the comic wonder, LITTLE FRED WREN.
The LUBIN BROTHERS, Necromancers, &c., will perform every afternoon and evening, commencing MONDAY, July 23, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Admission 25c.

NEW BOWERY THEATER.
Sole Proprietors ... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 20, 1860.
The performances will commence with
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
To be succeeded by LA TOUR DE NESLE.
And conclude with the Drama of
THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

THE STATUES.

PAULAKER'S	DEAD PEARL DIVER.
A. GEBINA'S	EVE.
MISS LANDERS'	EVANGELINE.
CRAWFORD'S	DANCING JENNY.
BARRE'S	FISHER GIRL.

With 120 FINE PAINTINGS NOW ON VIEW AT DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 BROADWAY. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
NEW PIECES—DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

VAUXHALL DRAWING-ROOM CONCERTS every evening, at No. [illegible] 4th-st., opposite Cooper Institute. Music and dancing, song and wine. Admission free. Come one, come all, to the new Vauxhall. There is lots of fun to-night.

FINE ARTS.

WILL CLOSE WEDNESDAY July 25.
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK.
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A CORRESPONDENCE with a view of procuring a wife is desired by the advertiser. He is about 23 years of age, in receipt of an income sufficient to support her. Is gentle in his disposition and a lover of music, the arts, and all that is beautiful in nature. Would prefer some one who lives in the country, not far from New-York, where, after his sincerity shall have been proved and reciprocated, he can spend his Sundays. No other accomplishment beyond ladylike manners and a true heart positively required in the lady. He cannot guarantee wealth or position, but thinks he may secure to one of proper disposition an easy and pleasant life. Address CHARLES, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS of age, excellent education, of a kind and affectionate disposition, is desirous of forming the acquaintance of some young lady with a view to matrimony. She must not be over 20, of respectable parentage, with refined manners and prepossessing appearance. Financial circumstances no object, as the advertiser has a good income. Address, for three days, JENKINS, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

D. A. GABAY,
Importer and dealer in
HAVANA CIGARS,
[illegible]
No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] New-York.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
[illegible] H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. Address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

This Board met, yesterday afternoon, at the Rotunda—Mr. President DRAPER in the Chair, and Commissioners GRINNELL and NICHOLSON present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Committee of the Whole reported that they had invited a number of builders to offer plans for the erection of a house of recreation for the boys on Randall's Island. Also, to reduce the salary of the Assistant Resident Physician from $716 to $216,—and that visitors should not be allowed any refreshments on the Island.

The same Committee reported that all those parties having friends in any of the City prisons, and desiring to visit them, must apply to the office of the Commissioner for cards of admission.

From the 6th of July until the 19th, 457 persons have been transferred from the City prisons to Blackwell's Island, and of that number only 12 have been recommitted.

The report was adopted, after which the Board adjourned.

The number remaining to July 7, 1860, is 7,260; admitted, 1,958; total, 9,218; died, 37; discharged, 1,502; sent to Blackwell's Island, 346; sent to City Prison, 12; total, 1,897; number remaining July 14, 7,321. Increase, 61.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

The amount of awards for damages in the opening of Chambers street, will amount to $666,000, payable Oct. 1, at the Comptroller's Office. The money for the payment of them will be raised from assessments on the property benefited by the extension. The amount assessed is $760,000, to be paid immediately, with interest from the date of the confirmation by the Supreme Court, March 13, 1860. Added to the $666,000, are the following costs of preliminary work, viz.:

Salaries to the Commission	$14,360 00
Salaries to the Appraisers	2,250 00
Salaries to Surveyors	5,004 61
Rent of Offices	6,637 60
Advertising	592 65
Total	$24,054 16
The "grand total" amounts to	$690,054 16

The Comptroller is preparing the issue of bonds to the amount of $300,000, for the Street Improvement Fund, to supply a deficiency caused by fraud, and a delay in collecting assessments. These Bonds are redeemable at 6 per cent. interest, on the 1st November, 1863. This will be taken from the Floating Fund Stock.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

The rush at this office has been tremendous as the time for paying the Croton taxes is limited to the 31st inst. After that date an interest of five per cent. will be added on all amounts remaining unpaid. The collections on Wednesday footed up over $11,000, and yesterday exceeded $12,000. It is expected that even this will be increased as the close of the month approaches. Those wishing to save the interest had better take heed and pay their water rent at once.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and did no business of public interest. The reports from the Sanitary Squad were disposed of in the usual way. The resignation of Patrolman ADOLPHUS DOBBE, of the Second Precinct, was accepted, and a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct against Detective HOGAN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was dismissed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REMARKABLE SELF-SACRIFICING CONDUCT OF A NEW-YORK SERVANT GIRL.—The *Ballymena* (Ireland) *Observer*, of the 2d of June, records the story of the doings of an Irish girl, whose parents formerly resided in the neighborhood of the town in which that journal is published, substantially as follows: Her father, WM. MCCORD, a shoemaker and tenant of a small farm near Ballymena, died in circumstances of pecuniary embarrassment some years ago. At the time of his death his liabilities amounted to nearly £40, and his family were left without a shilling for themselves, or any means for the liquidation of these debts. Soon after his death, about the year 1853, his daughter, ANN JANE MCCORD, then scarcely 20 years of age, emigrated to America, where she obtained employment as a domestic servant. Having from the outset determined to pay every farthing of her dead father's liabilities, she hoarded the small earnings of her industry with the utmost care; and, after six years of incessant toil, her noble aspirations were crowned with success—her ardent desire was accomplished, and the grand aim of all her self-sacrificing exertions was fully achieved. On the 9th of February last, she sent a letter from No. 99 West Twenty-fourth-street, New-York, remitting to Mr. JAMES MCCORD, of Castlegore, a bank order for the sum of £40, to be distributed by that gentleman in payment of her father's debts. The aggregate sum due was £34 3s. 3d. In a postscript she directed that one MCHENRY should be paid five shillings over the amount of his debt, and that the balance of the remittance, £5 11s. 9d., should be presented to her sister, Mrs. MARGARET WILSON. When the account was written, Mr. MCCORD had complied with the directions of the letter in every particular. The same account says that the payment was entirely unexpected on the part of the creditors, and the act exhibits an example of high and generous principle, for which the name and memory of ANN JANE MCCORD deserves to be honored in the place of her nativity, and it might have added, in every other land.

THE SAVANNAH BLUES.—To-day the Savannah Republican Blues will arrive in the steamer *Florida*, and disembark at the foot of North Moore-street; their captain, Mr. J. W. ANDERSON, is a well-known and influential merchant of Savannah, and the privates of the Regiment are representatives of the wealthiest classes. The *Florida* will arrive here probably about 2 P. M., and the Blues will immediately proceed to North Moore-street on board the steamer *Satellite*. Their quarters during their sojourn in our City will be the Lafarge House. The City Guard, Capt. MANSFIELD LOVELL, will receive them to-day in their full uniform, (white coats, blue pants and bear-skin caps.) To-morrow the City Guard will escort them to Randall's, Ward's and Blackwell's Islands. While there they will partake of a collation prepared for them by the Almshouse Governors. Afterwards they will proceed to the residence of B. M. WHITLOCK, Esq., Harlem, where they will be entertained by that gentleman. On Monday the City Guard will give a dinner to their guests at the Metropolitan Hotel, and on future days undoubtedly other arrangements equally agreeable will be made for their entertainment.

The Savannah *Republican* of Tuesday has the following in relation to this interesting visit: "This fine Company, commanded by one of our best and leading citizens, and composed, rank and file, of highly respectable gentlemen of our city, embark on board the steamer *Florida*, this afternoon, for New-York. Their visit is one of recreation at the close of an arduous business season, and, incidentally, a compliment to the military of the great commercial metropolis of the Union. It is wholly *voluntary*, and undertaken at their own expense. They are gentlemen, all, as well as soldiers, and as such we commend them to the respect and friendly attentions of our Northern brethren. But we feel no uneasiness on this score. They will commend themselves, and we feel sure will find, even among strangers, kind hearts and a cordial welcome. We wish them a pleasant excursion and a safe return to their home and friends." The "Blues" number 212 members, though but 90 will participate in the excursion. Their officers are—Captain, John W. Anderson; First Lieutenant, W. H. Davis; Second Lieutenant, John Oliver; Third Lieutenant, J. T. McFarland; Sergeants—F. L. Gue, R. H. Lewis, B. Conover, W. E. Davis, G. W. Anderson; Corporals—E. A. Silva, W. A. Walker, T. McNish, J. K. Munnerlyn; Quartermaster, Philip Schley; Judge Advocate, L. S. DeLyon; Surgeon, S. A. T. Lawrence; Paymaster, G. A. Mercer; Armorer, P. M. Russell; Baggage-Master, W. P. Roberts; Color Bearer, J. W. White; Color Guard—Privates D. H. Stewart, J. L. Haupt, W. H. Gladding, J. E. Withington, R. Berlin.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The Railroad Convention, which assembled at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday, decided to hold frequent meetings of the Presidents of the various Railroads, or their agents, at Pittsburgh and Buffalo, who should be authorized to fix the rates of fare and freight East and West according to their discretion. They also resolved to take measures to rid themselves of the swarm of leeches, in the shape of drummers, agents, &c., who now consume a large portion of the profits. The managers of the various roads are of opinion that the time has arrived when, with a judicious scale of prices, and with proper economy, fair profits may be realized for all. The Grand Trunk Road, of Canada, together with the four trunk roads and their connections to Chicago, were represented in the Convention.

ILLNESS OF FERNANDO WOOD, JR., THE MAYOR'S SON.—A messenger arrived yesterday morning at the City Hall, with the intelligence of the serious illness of the Mayor's son FERNANDO. His Honor immediately left his office and proceeded in company with Dr. SAYERS, his family physician, by the 10½ o'clock train, to Armenia, Dutchess County, where the young man now lies. In the absence of His Honor, WM. J. PECK, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen, will act as Mayor.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The announcement that the *Great Eastern* will be closed to the public on the 28th inst. appears to increase the crowd of visitors. There were yesterday nearly 10,000 persons on board. There will probably be no further reduction of the price of admission, though it is intimated that one or two days will be set apart for the admission, gratis, of the children of Sabbath-schools in New-York and Brooklyn.

FOR EUROPE.—The screw steamer *Etna* left yesterday for Liverpool, with about twenty-five cabin and thirty steerage [illegible]. She had a full freight.

The Case of Hoffman.

FRAUDS ON PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EXAMINATION CONCLUDED—BAIL FIXED AT $22,000—HOFFMAN'S STATEMENT.

The interest in this case is as great and as absorbing as ever. Mr. Davidge has not yet made his appearance at Court.

Frederick Hoffman, the alleged defaulting clerk or secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was brought up for further examination before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, upon the charges of forgery. When brought into the Judge's private room he looked unusually dejected and downcast. He immediately seated himself on a settee, buried his face in his handkerchief, and rarely raised his head or spoke to any one around during the subsequent proceedings.

Mr. Clinton, Counsel for prosecution, said, Mr. Thomas, the broker, was here ready for cross-examination in regard to the charge of fraudulent issue.

Mr. Doyle, Counsel for defence, said, Mr. Thomas had agreed to give the defence all the information in his power, and he did not care to cross-examine him in reference to the charge of forgery the defence was willing to waive any cross-examination, but wanted to learn the time and manner of the arrest, and therefore desired an opportunity to cross-examine Officer Masterson.

Judge CONNOLLY suggested that the officer knew nothing of the offences charged.

Mr. Clinton supposed the defence, if they demanded an examination, would have a right to call the officer. The prosecution had no occasion to call him.

Judge CONNOLLY said he made the suggestion only to save time.

Mr. Doyle called upon the prosecution to produce the officer. It was their duty to put him on the stand if required by the prisoner, and he had never known it refused in a criminal case.

Mr. Clinton had never known it done, and was sure his friend, while acting in the position of District Attorney, never did it. He would decline to call the officer, but had not the slightest objection to the defence calling him.

Mr. Doyle said he made it a rule, when prosecuting officer, to call the officer making the arrest when requested. He asked that the Justice's clerk note on the minutes the refusal of the prosecution to call Mr. Masterson.

Mr. Clinton said the officer was now present, but in fairness to the Court the prosecution would call no witnesses whose testimony did not have a material bearing.

Judge CONNOLLY thought it was not necessary, and asked if defence would call the officer.

Mr. Doyle—No, Sir; that is all I can do.

Mr. Clinton—We will call Mr. Davidge, then, on the charges of forgery.

Mr. Doyle—It is unnecessary. I waive the examination.

Mr. Clinton then produced the original checks upon which the forgeries are said to have been committed. The first read as follows:

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
$1,500—Dividend No. 9.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1859.
Bank of America, pay to the order of Mead & Lathrop, or bearer, one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.
WILLIAM H. DAVIDGE, President.
HERMAN BANCROFT, Treasurer.

The check is indorsed "for deposite" and "Frederic Hoffman, Secretary."

The second check is the same, except that it is for $800, and payable to Hays & Tompkins or bearer. The words "or bearer" in Hoffman's handwriting on each check constitute the alleged forgeries.

Mr. Clinton presented the following supplemental affidavit of Mr. Herman Bancroft.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Herman Bancroft of said City being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, referred to in the foregoing affidavit of William H. Davidge; that hereto annexed marked "Exhibit A" annexed to said affidavit of said Davidge is a copy; that hereto annexed marked "Exhibit D" is the original check of which "Exhibit B" annexed to said affidavit is a copy; that all the writing part of both of said original checks, with the exception of the signatures "Herman Bancroft" and "William H. Davidge;" and with the exception of the figures "800" after the character "$," and the figure "23" after the word "May" on "Exhibit D;" and with the exception of the figures "1560" after the character "$," and the figures "23" after the word "May" on "Exhibit C," is in the handwriting of the said Frederick Hoffman; that the indorsement of "Frederick Hoffman" on "Exhibit C," and the indorsement "For Deposit, Frederick Hoffman" on "Exhibit C" are also in the handwriting of Mr. Hoffman; that defendant has often seen said Hoffman write, and knows his (Hoffman's) handwriting.

HERMAN BANCROFT.

Sworn to before me this 19th day of July, 1860.
MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Police Justice.

Mr. Doyle said it only remained for the Justice to fix the amount of bail on this charge. In view of the fact that he was already held in $10,000 on each of the charges of over-issue, and the further fact that he was waiving examination on a charge of the most unsubstantial nature, he hoped the sum named would be small.

Judge CONNOLLY said he would require $1,000 for each charge, making in all $22,000. He thought that would insure Hoffman's attention.

Mr. Doyle—No doubt it will, Sir, for it will insure his detention.

The prisoner was then called up, and his formal examination taken as follows:

Frederick Hoffman, being duly examined before the undersigned, according to law, on the annexed charge, and being informed that he was at liberty to answer or not all or any question put to him, states as follows, viz.:

Q.—What is your name? A.—Frederick Hoffman.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Between 29 and 30 years.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—In the City of New-York.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—In the City of New-York.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Clerk.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A.—Nothing at all; I consider myself not guilty, at least; I consider it a most infamous charge.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Police Justice.

Hoffman was in evident distress of mind and body. The poor fellow is deserving of every sympathy for his physical weakness and suffering, and though he has none but himself to blame for his present unhappy position, he, like any and all other unfortunate victims of evil habits, and consequent punishment, will find the kindly pity of thousands turning towards him, who, while they deprecate his course, would cheerfully alleviate his sorrow.

His counsel contemplate making an application to the Supreme Court for a mitigation of the amount of bail; otherwise he will have to remain in prison until the action of the Grand Jury.

Hoffman states that his accounts were in the most inextricably confused condition, and had been growing worse for some months. He did not believe any one could straighten them. He had tried to do so, but finally abandoned the task as hopeless, and left the city solely because he was ashamed to meet the Directors and acknowledge his incompetency. He denies that he had any intention of running away, that he resisted the officer who made the arrest, or that he was aware of having committed any crime. He thinks if the wilderness of his accounts can be properly explored, it will be found that there is nothing against him.

Coroners' Inquests.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Information was yesterday received at the Coroner's office, that the body of a female, horribly mutilated, had been found in the stable, No. 122 East Thirty-ninth-street, and that a great deal of excitement existed upon the subject. Coroner JACKMAN immediately summoned a jury and went to the place. He found the stable guarded by policemen, and a great number of persons standing about, retailing all sorts of horrors connected with the affair. Upon viewing the remains, which consisted of several human hands, a skull, thigh bones, and other fragments of mortality, those experienced in such matters were at once satisfied that they belonged to some student of anatomy. This supposition proved to be correct, as the bones were subsequently claimed by Mr. F. W. WARD, a student of medicine, who stated that he had obtained them from the Long Island College Hospital, for the purpose of dissecting, and that having just completed his term of study in the institution, he was about to proceed to his home in Massachusetts, and intended to take the remains with him. He had placed them where they were found until such time as he should be ready to depart. This statement satisfied the Coroner, who allowed Mr. WARD to remove the bones, and the excitement subsided as quickly as it had been raised.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A WEALTHY BROKER.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. JOHN P. SHERWIN, a broker having an office at No. 16 Wall-street, and residing at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, was seized with a fit of apoplexy while engaged in the transaction of his business. He was removed, in an insensible condition, to the New-York Hospital, and measures were taken for his relief, but they proved of no avail, and he died in the course of the night. Deceased was an unmarried man, 35 years of age, and a native of Vermont. He is said to have accumulated a fortune of very nearly $1,000,000. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.

Police Reports.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD AN EMIGRANT.

HERMAN H. STOLLMEYER, keeper of an emigrant boarding house at No. 67 Greenwich-street, and NATHAN DESSAN, a licensed runner, were each required to give $500 bail yesterday, by Justice KELLY, to answer a charge of conspiracy to defraud one JOHN RUTMAN, a German, who arrived in this City on the 16th inst. from Bremen, out of $150. The complainant had been induced on the night of his arrival to take lodgings at STOLLMEYER'S, where he was made very drunk, and while in that condition he was solicited to take a interest in the business. He consented, and subsequently paid $100 in cash, besides giving his note for $50, payable in sixty days, as an equivalent for his share in the concern. This having been settled with STOLLMEYER, another party, one NATHAN DESSAN, a licensed emigrant runner, accosted RUTMAN, and informed him that he was an employe at Castle Garden, and could influence custom for the house, thus impressing the complainant so favorably that he loaned him a ten dollar bill. The next evening RUTMAN was introduced to a young woman, whom Mrs. STOLLMEYER requested him to [illegible] walk. He complied, but the act of [illegible] was made an excuse on the part of STOLLMEYER for [illegible] the partnership, and having returned [illegible] of hand for $50 and $50 in cash, he made [illegible] sign a paper canceling the business connection, and thrust him from the house. Under these circumstances, and believing himself to be the victim of a conspiracy, RUTMAN caused the arrest of the accused.

BURGLARY AT A SHOE STORE.

Mr. Henry Schumann, residing at No. 163 Leonard-street, was awakened from sleep about 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, by a noise as if somebody was overhauling boxes in the shoe store on the first floor of the premises. He went down stairs and saw a man standing near the rear door of the hallway, which was open, and almost at the same moment another man darted out of the store and escaped by [illegible]. Officer Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, promptly answered Schumann's call for help, and between them both the man whom the latter had first observed was secured. At the same moment the window curtain in the store was discovered to be on fire, and the supposition is that it was intentionally ignited by the burglars, that an opportunity for escape might be afforded them during the confusion which would ensue, should the flames attain headway. The prisoner's name is Edward Cullerton, and his cap and shoes were found within the store. He was taken before Justice KELLY, by whom he was committed for trial. His confederate carried off nine pairs of shoes and seven pairs of boots, valued in the aggregate at $35.

A BURGLARIOUS NEIGHBOR.

One Wm. Craddock, *alias* Paddock, was arraigned before Justice KELLY yesterday on a charge of burglary, preferred by Miss Sarah Morton, residing at No. 126 West Eighteenth-street. The prisoner and the complainant occupied contiguous apartments at the house in question, and it is alleged that he availed himself of the opportunity which was afforded by her temporary absence from home, to break into her room and steal her clothing and jewelry. He was observed to leave the house with a valise, supposed to contain the stolen property in his possession, and this fact served to fix suspicion upon him. He was held to answer.

A FEMALE IMPOSTOR.

Mr. D. Hushoff, of Williamsburgh, on Wednesday evening, caused the arrest of Mrs. Magdalena Schultz, a German woman, about 34 years of age, who is charged with having imposed upon the credulity of the benevolent, in representing that her husband had been shockingly injured by an accident, and that consequently she was in a destitute condition. This story, piteously told, has served to keep her purse well filled, and as she is said to be altogether undeserving of charity, a charge of vagrancy was preferred against her. She was detained for examination.

Fires.

IN A STABLE AND DWELLING HOUSE.

The stable of JOHN HOFFMAN, a market gardener, situated in Sixty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was maliciously set on fire between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and the flames quickly spread to the one and a half story dwelling adjoining, destroying both buildings in so brief a time, that Mr. HOFFMAN, his wife and three children barely escaped with their lives, and a horse, cow, and four pigs, a quantity of poultry, and everything else about the premises, was burned. The firemen could procure no water, and consequently were unable to get at work. Mr. HOFFMAN became so terrified that he fell in a fit while removing one of his children to a place of safety, and his recovery is considered doubtful. The frame house was insured for $150 in the Hamilton Insurance Company, and the furniture for $50 in the same Company. The loss, however, exceeds $500.

IN AN UNOCCUPIED BUILDING.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the unoccupied building, No. 75 Beach-street, owned by SHEPHERD KNAPP, and formerly used as an iron foundry. The flames spread rapidly and communicated to a two-story building in the rear, which was destroyed, as also were the three upper stories of the structure in which the fire originated. The loss upon both buildings amounts to about $3,000, which is met by an insurance of $5,000 in City companies. The lower floor of the premises was occupied as a store-room for beer, by Messrs. BOYD, BROTHER & Co. They had about $7,000 worth of beer in store at the time, all of which is supposed to have been somewhat damaged by smoke. It is thought that the fire was caused by sparks having been blown through an open window, and lodging upon some rubbish in the upper story.

IN A COOPER'S SHOP.

A fire happened shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in the cooper's shop of JAMES BURNS, situated in the rear of No. 105 Goerck-street. The building and contents were almost entirely destroyed. Mr. BURNS' loss on stock and machinery is about $2,500, upon which he had a full insurance. The building was owned by Mr. JOHN HINMAN, and it was damaged to the extent of about $1,500; insured for $1,000 in the Rutgers Company. It is thought that the fire was the work of design.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.—A mass meeting of the Republicans in the Third Assembly District (Fourth and Tenth Wards) was held, last evening, in the Wigwam on Fulton-street, Gen. DURYEA presiding. A constitution and by-laws for an Assembly District Club were adopted, after which addresses were made by HORACE GREELEY and Mr. COUCH. A meeting of the Club will be held next week, to elect officers. The Ninth Ward Club held a meeting last evening, corner of Atlantic and Washington avenues, which was well attended. An address was made by WM. H. GALE, Esq.

SAWMILL DESTROYED BY FIRE AT GREENPOINT.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening the old sawmill near Willard Grove, Greenpoint, was destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The building was being demolished, and the loss is estimated at only $200.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—JAMES DOUGHERTY was arrested at Myrtle-avenue Park yesterday, by Officer PHALEN, of the Second Precinct, for stealing a gold watch valued at $200. He was committed for trial.

ITEMS.—There were 111 prisoners received at the County Penitentiary during the last month, and 132 were discharged. Total number remaining 239; of whom 108 are females. The receipts for prisoners' labor during the month amounted to $111 51....Five liquor dealers were fined in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, for selling liquor without license.....DAVID KENDALL, indicted for using a slung shot, was convicted, under instructions from the Court, of assault and battery.....LOUIS ROHAN and PATRICK HOBAN got into a quarrel in the Pierrepont Stores yesterday. ROHAN had his skull fractured by an axe in the hands of HOBAN. The latter was committed to prison for examination. ....WILLIAM BEATTY was arrested, yesterday, for attempting to rob an intoxicated man on Fulton-street Wednesday night. He was committed for trial ....CHAS. WILLIAMS, residing on Columbia-street, near Atlantic, was arrested yesterday for attempting to kill his wife. He was beating her over the head with a club, when her cries attracted the attention of an officer. She was taken to the Washington-street Hospital, and the prisoner was locked up to await the result of the injuries.....At the Bell and Everett demonstration in the Eastern District, on Wednesday night, there were only four persons present, all told ....The body of a newly born child was taken out of the water at the foot of Pacific-street yesterday.

New-Jersey.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF JERSEY CITY.—At the session of the Legislature last Winter, a supplement to the Charter of Jersey was adopted, providing that the officers and members of the Police Department shall be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council, their term of office to continue during good behavior. In accordance with this supplement His Honor, Mayor VAN VORST, sent in the following list of names for approval at the meeting of the Board on Tuesday night:

For Chief of Police—Jacob Z. Mariners.

Aids—John Ayres, Jarvis L. Ayres and Ira Smith.

Patrolmen—First Ward: Thomas S. Robbins, Joseph Carroll, C. Kipp, Francis Valade, Henry Manning, Stephen Bennett, Thomas Callahan, Bernard Harney. Second Ward: James Mann, John O'Donnell, Robert O'Beirne, James Wakefield, John Murphy, Julian P. Chazotte, Patrick Reehil, Michael Kilcanley. Third Ward: James Mould, Daniel McNamara, Edward M. Williams, Martin Rose, Patrick Jordan, Wm. D. Sloan, Michael McLoughlin, Philo Snow. Fourth Ward: Wm. Daley, Matthew Bradley, Peter Gready, Robbins Halloway, David Babbington, Stephen Coolahan, John A. Van Voorhies and John W. Sandford.

Of the above, the old force, with the exception of four men, were reappointed, and five additional men were added to the force.

On motion of Alderman WARNER, the nominations were laid upon the table one week in order that the names may be made public.

Staten Island.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT CLIFTON.

On Wednesday evening a meeting of Republicans, comprising delegations from the villages of Tompkinsville, Stapleton and Clifton, was convened at the Pagoda House, Clifton Park, for the purpose of ratifying the Republican Presidential nominations and listening to addresses from HORACE GREELEY, GEO. W. CURTIS and others.

The assemblage embraced mainly the working men of the county, who, having formed themselves into processions, headed by bands of music, marched with banners, torches, and amid a display of rockets, to the place of meeting. Great degree of enthusiasm was manifested.

The remarks of the speakers, especially of Mr. CURTIS, held the attention of the assemblage until a late hour.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That our thanks are greatly due to our Representative in Congress, Hon. LUTHER C. CARTER, for his able and faithful support and defence of the great principles of Freedom, upon which our fathers founded this Republic, and upon the maintenance of which its future existence and prosperity so entirely depends.

Mr. Alexander Herbemont, of Columbia, S. C., endorsed as a gentleman of high standing and respectability, shot Capt. Davidson, a railroad conductor, at the Central depôt in Raleigh, N. C., on the 14th. The ball passed through Capt. Davidson's wrist and lodged in his abdomen. Mr. Herbemont was held to bail in $500. A dispute about baggage originated the difficulty.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR VS. ATLANTIC—THE EXCELSIORS VICTORIOUS—THE CHAMPION CLUB BEATEN.

For some weeks past the Base Ball fraternity have been anxiously looking forward to this great contest, and on Thursday afternoon accordingly the borders of the Excelsior ground, at the foot of Court-street, Brooklyn, were thronged by an interested multitude, comprising not less than twelve thousand persons, a larger number than attended the great matches at Fashion Course. Amongst these were very many ladies, assembled from New-York and Brooklyn and remoter localities. Altogether the scene was one of unusual interest, for not only were the grounds thronged, but the neighboring house-tops were crowded with human beings, and even the masts and spars of the vessels lying near had their occupants. The arrangements were most admirable, no obstruction being offered to the fielders of either side, while ample accommodations were provided for the ladies. The Reporter's plank, it is true, might be lengthened on future occasions, or fictitious reporters should be excluded. The following is an account of the innings in detail:

Excelsior First Innings.—Pearsall led off with a good strike to centre field, on which he made his first base, and got to his third on a ball pitched over the catcher, and got in on Reynolds, who sent a favor to Hamilton at right field, which he took on the bound. J. Whiting sent a grounder past second base and got to his first, made his second on Holden, who sent one to right field for one base. Whiting got to his third and the ball passing the pitcher, he came home and Russell went to his second. Russell gave a fly tip to the catcher, which he took easily. Holden got to his third, where he was left, Brainerd tipping out.

Atlantic First Innings.—P. O'Brien went first to the bat, and at once gave a chance to Leggett, the pitcher, which that player declined to take, but the batter struck out after making a few fouls. Hamilton followed with a high fly tip and was disposed of by Leggett. R. Pierce came next, and after waiting some time sent a ball up, which was taken on the fly by Pearsall at first base. No run for the Atlantics.

Excelsior Second Innings.—Creighton put a ball to the right field, and was well caught on the fly by Hamilton. Flanly succeeded, and made a fine low strike, passed the third base and got to the first. Leggett sent a ball to short, who passed it to the first base, but being missed by Seinsoth, Leggett got there, and Flanly went to his third. On a wild throw Leggett got to third, and Flanly came home. Pearsall was out at the first, and Leggett came home on a pass. Reynolds, who followed, gave an easy chance to M. O'Brien at the third base and was missed; but Matty getting a repetition of the chance, accepted the favor gladly.

Atlantic Second Innings.—M. O'Brien was first in, and a short hit to pitcher, well passed to first, shortened his career. Price struck out without even making a tip. Smith sent a ball between first and second, and made his first, but getting off the base was caught napping by Pearsall.

Excelsior Third Innings.—J. Whiting gave a good chance for an out at the first, but Price muffed the ball and he made his base, the next striker making his first on a ball to third, and Russell sent these two home and made his third on a strike to right field. Brainerd and Creighton made their first on both balls to the left field, and worked around to the second and third, and came in on Flanly, who made a heavy strike to left field, neatly taken on the bound by P. O'Brien. Leggett gave a high chance to Joseph Oliver at centre field and was caught. Pearsall, the last one out, was intercepted at the first by a ball passed by John Oliver from second base.

Atlantic Third Innings.—Jo. Oliver got to his first on a short one near the first, and got to the second on a slight pass. John Oliver gave a skyrocket to left field, caught by Russell. Jo. Oliver then got to the third base, and Seinsoth, getting a ball up, was caught on the fly by Holden, who passed it wildly to the third, and Jo. Oliver made his run. P. O'Brien got to his second, but was left there by Hamilton being caught on the fly at the second by Holden.

Excelsior Fourth Innings.—Reynolds was out at the first on a ball passed by Jno. Oliver. J. Whiting made a pretty strike to left field, but only got to his first on it, and going to the second the ball was thrown past it, and another wild throw sent him home. Holden made his first on a low strike to centre-field and his second on Russell's hit to centre-field, Russell making his first. Russell being caught between the first and second, Holden got to the third and Russell escaped to the second. Jno. Oliver made another fine fly catch at centre-field from Brainerd, and Creighton made his third and sent Holden and Russell home by a heavy strike to the right field, but Flanly being caught on the fly by M. O'Brien at the third, Creighton did not complete the run.

Atlantic Fourth Innings.—Pierce was put out by Pearsall at the first, and Leggett made a neat catch from M. O'Brien and disposed of Price on another tip.

Excelsior Fifth Innings.—Leggett sent a ball to third, which went through the hands of P. O'Brien, who had replaced Matty, who had taken up the pitching. Pearsall sent a staver out of the field, which was foul, and on the next ball gave an easy fly chance to M. O'Brien, who again missed—Pearsall getting to the first and Leggett to the second. Pearsall was forced off the first, and put out at the second. Reynolds was out at the first very prettily, and Whiting got to the first on a strike which sent Leggett home. Holden was finely caught on the fly by John Oliver.

Atlantic Fifth Innings.—Smith made the first base on a good strike to the centre field, and got to the second on a partial pass. Joe Oliver was out at the first, on a ball from the catcher; John Oliver on a long fly by Russell, at left field, and Seinsoth on a ball passed from Holden to Pearsall at first, leaving Smith on the third.

Excelsior Sixth Innings—Russel tipped out, and gave way to Brainerd, who sent a ball to short, which was badly passed to the first, the striker making the second base. Creighton was out by the short passing a ball to the first, and Flanly made a good strike to left field, which was well caught by Seinsoth.

Atlantic Sixth Innings—P. O'Brien tipped out, giving place to Hamilton, who was caught on the fly by Reynolds at short. Pierce sent a ball through Whiting's legs at third base, and made his first and went to his second, where he was left by M. O'Brien, being caught by Leggett on a foul ball.

Excelsior Seventh Innings.—Leggett made the second base on a strike to short and a bad throw to first base, and Pearsall dropped a ball by the home base and got to the first. Both advanced a base on a pass and Reynolds sending a ball to P. O'Brien at short, who threw it over first base, Reynolds got to the second and the other two came home. Reynolds came home on a heavy strike of Whiting to left field on which he made his second. Russell was out at the first base and Brainerd made another heavy hit to left field, making his second. Creighton was badly missed on the fly by Joe Oliver at centre field and got to the first. Flanly sent a ball past short and made his first, Creighton going to the second and Brainerd coming home. Leggett was finely caught on the fly by P. O'Brien at left field, and by sharp play Creighton was out at the home base, the ball being splendidly thrown by Jno. Oliver from the second.

Atlantic Seventh Innings—Price led off by a skyrocket, missed on the fly by Whitney, at the third, and made his first. Smith dropped one between short and left field, getting to the first, and sending Price to the second. A fine hit by Joe Oliver to right field, sent Price home, making the second run of the Atlantic game. Jno. Oliver gave a chance on the bound to the third base man, who missed it, threw the ball badly to the first, and Smith got home, Joe Oliver going to his third. Seinsoth tipped out, and P. O'Brien also tipped at the first strike, and Hamilton was well caught on the bound by Russell at left field, leaving the two Olivers on the bases.

Excelsior Eighth Innings.—Flanly began operations by a very heavy high hit to left field, but only succeeded in gaining his first, and made his third on a splendid strike by Leggett to centre-field, on which he got his second. Pearsall was out at the first, but his strike and a wild throw by Price, sent the other two home. Reynolds was also put out by short to the first. Whiting got to his first by a short hit, and Holder sending a good grounder past Hamilton, Whiting came home, and the latter made his second. Russell struck a ball to John Oliver at the second, but a bad throw to the first saved his life and gave him another base, Holder going to the third. Smith at short passed Brainerd's ball to the first, putting him out, thus leaving Russell and Holder on the base.

Atlantic Eighth Innings—Pierce started the innings by sending a grounder between the first and second, on which he made a base, then got to the second and saw his third base for the first time, and on a slight pass got home with no time to spare. Creighton disposed of Matty O'Brien by a splendid bound catch, Matty having broken his bat with the strike. Price came next and was caught by Leggett on a fly tip. Smith secured his first on a centre field hit, and after waiting a long time at the first base gained his second, where he was left by a fly catch of Leggett from Joe Oliver.

Excelsior Ninth Innings.—Creighton, the first batter, was taken on the ground, by P. O'Brien, at left field, giving place to Flanly, who, after striking a few fouls, got a fair bat into P. O'Brien's domain, making a base. Leggett was out at first, but Price made another wild throw, and sent Flanly home. Pearsall gave a fly tip to Pierce, ending the "ins" of the Excelsiors.

Atlantic Ninth Innings—John Oliver first handled the bat for the Atlantic, and at the second strike tipped out. Seinsoth was caught on the bound by Holden, and P. O'Brien was put out at the second also by Holden, thus terminating the match in favor of the Excelsior by the large but well-earned majority of 23 to 4.

In this match there can be no hesitancy in saying that the Atlantics were out-played in every point, their batting, though good, being far inferior to that of the Excelsior, and their fielding bearing no comparison. Had they fielded as well as usual the Excelsior score would have been reduced somewhat, but there can be no reasonable doubt that the victors are the stronger Club, and are well deserving of the title of champion.

On the Excelsior side PEARSALL manned the first base, and HOLDEN the second, in admirable style, and excepting one or two slight misses, their play was all that could be desired. REYNOLDS at short had little to do, but did it well; while RUSSELL was very efficient at left field, the other fielders having no opportunity of displaying their powers. LEGGETT caught with even more than his usual success, and his opponents were delayed on their journey round the bases by his unflagging vigilance, but to Creighton, the pitcher, must be awarded the highest praise, his pitching being the theme of universal commendation both for its swiftness and regularity. He has well earned the reputation of the most effective pitcher in this region. At the bat, Whiting, Holder, Leggett and Flanly particularly excelled, though all batted finely. On the Atlantic side the play was decidedly mixed, none being free from misplays, but P. O'Brien deserves credit for three good catches, Pierce for some good play as catcher and at short, Smith for his excellence as short, Joe Oliver for two fine fly-catches, and Jno. Oliver for his activity at second base. At the bat, Smith, Joe Oliver and Pierce were most efficient.

The charge of keeping order during the match was placed in the hands of Mr. Wm. Young, who with the aid of the other members of the Excelsior Club, and with the coöperation of the members of the Atlantic Club, were rewarded by the universal approbation of all. Dr. Jones, President of the Excelsior Club, made one of his pertinent and pithy speeches at the entertainment which followed the match; he said that he received the ball with much pleasure, and hoped on the next occasion to receive another, &c.; he alluded to the good order preserved throughout the match, and attributed it to the coöperation of the Atlantics with the Excelsiors for that object; but on this great occasion he also had to thank base ball players of other clubs for their aid, who by that means had checked the loud expressions of feeling from outsiders, who were financially interested in the result. In alluding to betting, he said that although one New-York club had published resolutions of condemnation on the practice of betting, yet he was proud to say that many Brooklyn clubs had entered similar resolutions in their minute book.

The following is the score:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Russell, 1st b.	3	2	P. O'Brien, l. f.	4	0
Reynolds, short	3	1	Hamilton, r. f.	4	0
Whiting, 3d b.	0	5	Pierce, short	2	1
Holder, 2d b.	1	3	M. O'Brien, 3d b.	4	0
Russell, l. f.	3	2	Price, p.	3	1
Brainerd, r. f.	3	2	Smith, c.	1	1
Creighton, p.	4	1	Jas. Oliver, c. f.	2	1
Flanly, c. f.	3	3	Jno. Oliver, 2d b.	3	0
Leggett, c.	3	4	Seinsoth, 1st b.	4	0
Total		23	Total		4

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Excelsior	2	2	5	3	1	0	6	3	1	—23
Atlantic	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	— 4

UMPIRE—Mr. WM. BAKER, of the Pastimes.

SCORERS—Excelsior: Mr. S. S. GASCOYNE; Atlantic: Mr. GEO. W. MOORE.

Aquatics.

BOAT RACE AT QUARANTINE LANDING, S. I.

Another four-oared boat race took place on Thursday, between three of the boats which rowed in the 4th July Corporation Regatta. It was got up to settle the question of superiority between the *Stranger*, of Poughkeepsie, rowed by W. H. Stevens, O. Wood, Daniel Leroy and E. Benneway; the *Judge Voorhies*, of Brooklyn, rowed by W. Mosgrove, Wm. Suller, J. Suller and Thomas Suller, and the *McCay*, rowed by Thomas Burns, Patrick Brady, J. Wood and Thomas Farrell, the stakes being $300. At the start the *McCay* was behind, but overtook and passed the other boats half way from the starting point and the outer stake boat. From this point the *Stranger* took the lead and kept it, closely followed by the *McCay*, the *Judge Voorhies* coming in some distance astern, in consequence of one of the crew hurting his hand. The *Stranger* won the race in 19 minutes and 23 seconds, the distance rowed being about 3 miles. About 1,200 persons were present, and everything was conducted in the most respectable manner and with great credit to the Managing Committee, Messrs. Burns, McCay, Holland, &c. The crew of Harbor Police boat No. 8, were very active in keeping the coast clear for the boats.

[Advertisement.]

ORATORY.—Can I become an Orator, a Debater, a Clergyman, or a Writer? This depends on whether or not you possess the requisite phrenological organization. If you have a good intellect, large language, with proper training you may succeed. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, will give you satisfactory answers to these questions.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT CAUTION TO THE DEAF.

Deaf persons are again cautioned to beware of self styled Aurists, hailing from low boarding-houses in obscure streets of this and other cities throughout the United States, whose only object, and highest ambition, is gain. Whose only recommendation is a glaring advertisement, a compound of ignorance, pretension and falsehood, and who do not scruple to make use of any means whereby to accomplish their sinister object.

Dr. HARTLEY is the only recognized Aurist in America, and generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear at his residence, No. 88 East Sixteenth-street, opposite Rev. Dr. Tyng's Church, without charge until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands. Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude. Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist. Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success, as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Just published by Dr. HARTLEY, a pamphlet on DISEASES OF THE EAR, ITS CAUSE, PREVENTION AND CURE. Price 10 cents, by mail or otherwise.

[Advertisement.]

DOLINGTON, Penn., July 1860.

This is to certify that I was the holder of a share of ticket Nos. 48, 50, 71, Class 300, in Delaware State Lottery, drawn June 23, under the management of WOOD, EDDY & Co., which combination drew the prize of $15,000, and that said prize was cashed on presentation.

THEODORE M. LARGE, M. D.,
Dolington P. O., Penn.

WINDSOR, BERTIE CITY, N. C., July 10, 1860.

I do hereby certify that I have this day received, through bank, the full amount of a share of the highest Capital Prize of $50,000, drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, June 9, 1860, in WOOD, EDDY & CO.'s Delaware State Lotteries, in Class 1, (drawn on the single number plan.) The number on my ticket being the number drawing the highest Capital Prize of $50,000, my ticket being only one-eighth ticket and drawing accordingly, and that full permission is freely given by me to publish my name and residence.

R. H. SMITH, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEYS' GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway.

The Chicago Zouaves were photographed at GURNEYS' Gallery yesterday in their Zouave uniform, and are now on exhibition. Also, photographs of Capt. VINE HALL, and all the officers of the steamship *Great Eastern*. We have just completed sixteen new instantaneous stereoscopic views of the *Great Eastern*, and are now ready to supply the trade.

J. GURNEY & SON.

[Advertisement.]

The following two Patents, for sale by ANDRE SABATIER, at No. 129 Spring-street, west of Broadway: Black French Varnish, suitable for varnishing all kinds of leather, such as boots, harness, metals; also French Polish for parlor and other furniture, at the above depôt. These varnishes are offered at the low price of 30 cents a bottle. Military accoutrements renewed at $1 a set.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The fifteenth annual meeting of this body will be held in SYRACUSE, commencing on Tuesday, July 31, and continuing three days. Ladies attending the Association will be guests of the citizens. Return tickets to members, on several of the Railroads, will be free. The meeting is likely to be one of great interest.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at

BRADY'S GALLERY,

No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. ERASMUS WILSON, a reliable authority and eminent writer on skin diseases, says of HOLLOWAY'S Ointment—"that he used it with the greatest satisfaction in erysipelas, salt rheum, scald head, &c., and never found it to fail during his long experience."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 19—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady and in good demand. WHEAT dull and heavy: sales, 4,000 bush. red Winter Ohio, at $1 20. Nothing doing, and no offers for Spring. CORN very dull; buyers offer 51c., holders ask 52c. OATS firmer; sales 5,000 bushels Western at 33½c.@34c. WHISKY firmer; sales, 90 bbls. at 19¾c.@20c. CANAL FREIGHTS—boats scarce, and rates firm at 40c. on Flour, 11¾c. on Wheat, 10½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bush. Wheat, 24,000 bush. Corn, 7,000 bush. Oats. *Exports*—1,100 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bush. Wheat, 15,000 bush. Corn, 11,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged. WHEAT without material change; sales 5,000 bush. Amber Wisconsin, at $1 22; and 1,000 bush. Extra Milwaukee Club, at $1 33. CORN held at 53c., but buyers generally do not offer over 52c.; sales 6,200 bush. Indiana, at 52½c., and 2,100 bush. Illinois, on private terms. RYE in demand, but scarce; no sales reported. OATS and BARLEY quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firm, at 26c. on Flour, 8½c. on Wheat, 8c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—6,900 bush. Wheat, 34,700 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—400 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bush. Wheat, 42,000 bush. Corn, 7,800 bush. Oats.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales light at unchanged prices. WHEAT—Very little doing; sales 350 bushels Canadian Club at $1 28, and 1,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 44. CORN dull; sales about 8,000 bushels Western mixed at 66½c. afloat and in car lots on the other side. RYE—Sales 1,500 bushels Rye at 81c. ℔ 56 lbs. OATS sell slowly at 39c.@40c. for Western and State. A sale was made of 400 head of heavy Corn-fed Hogs at $6 50@$6 70 ℔ 100 lbs. WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. at 21c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and market unsettled; sales at $1@$1 01 for No. 2, in store. CORN active and advanced 2c.; sales 10,000 bushels at 43½c.@44c., in store. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—500 bbls. Flour; 21,000 bush. Wheat; 37,000 bush. Corn; 5,000 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—700 bbls. Flour; 200,000 bush. Corn; 800 bush. Oats. *Freights*—7c. on Corn to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York 1¼ ℔ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 19.

FLOUR quiet and steady at $5 25 for Ohio and new City Mills. WHEAT steady but not active; Red at $1 20@$2 25; White, $1 30@$1 50. CORN unchanged; Yellow at 62c.@64c.; White, 70c.@73c. PROVISIONS active. WHISKY firmer at 20¾c.@21c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 19.

WHEAT—Red, $1 27@$1 28. CORN wanted at 66c. PORK firm; Mess, $19 50. WHISKY, 21c.@22c.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 19.—*In steamship De Soto, from New-Orleans and Havana.*—Dr. D. D. Smith, Mrs. W. G. Betterich, Miss Julia Swasie, Mr. Wm. Palfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Schnyder and child, Mrs. M. Vial, Mr. E. Sarpy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pettison, Mrs. Perine, Mrs. S. N. Moody and three children, Miss. M. A. C. Moody, Mr. John S. Rodd, Mr. W. Connor, Mr. W. Sargent, Mr. G. Bibes, Mr. G. Dupuy, Mr. Hubbell, Mr. E. T. Bobet, Mr. R. H. Crawford, Jr., Mrs. A. N. Parmalee and infant, Mrs. Cook and servant, John Gale, Rev. Mr. Daisel and daughter, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Louis Beinhardt. From Havana—Mrs. Ruthven, Mr. Romer, C. H. Morrell, P. L. Fernandez, Capt. G. G. Wright, M. Goudie, Mr. Amele Auber, Emelec Lent Mole, Esteban Lout Mole, Jose Varona, Juan Rivas, Manuel Molina, Jose M. del Castillo, Francisco Cavellero, Mr. Albert Horn, Mr. Bertram Lousdeville, Mr. Pedo Armenteros, Pedo Valdes Sendra, Francisco del Castelio, Jose Joaquim Navarro, Juan de Mata Delgado, Louis Adam, Mrs. J. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Deca Albertini, Edward J. Natles, Wm. Smith, John McGuire, Jose M. Aleniados, Enrique Arroya, Juan B. Enrique, Jos. Richardson, Carles de de Castro, Manuel Crusat, Charles Crusat, Mr. Brown, Mr. Jacobs, Jose Gerneres, Mr. M. Gregor, Mr. Bremard, Manual Dante.

JULY 19.—*In steamship Teutonia, from Southampton and Hamburg*—G. T. Busse, Carl Busse, Carl Reng, Carl Schinenacher, H. Hersfeldt, C. Kruse, P. Hoffman, G. T. Holmes, F. G. Holmes and servant.

JULY 19.—*In steamship Isabel, from Havana*—Mrs. G. Gonsales and son, J. Arrietta, daughter and 2 servants, G. Thorndyke, F. Seymour, Wm. G. Price, Mrs. M. West, R. Henry, J. Rose, J. B. Meins, A. Munes, Mrs. M. A. Kelly, T. P. Garcia, H. Ratalier, C. Thompson, F. Lane, M. Trais, Wm. Scheirer, Mrs. E. K. Dod and 2 Misses Dod, Mrs. E. Rollins, L. Botho.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 18.—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—W. H. Clement, E. S. Witter, Jose Peres, Marquesa V. de Villaita, M. Ayllen and servant, Miss M. Tompkins, M. H. Pierse, Jno. P. King and family, Mrs. R. Children and 2 children, T. Tremols and lady, Dr. D. Mason and lady, M. Power, J. S. Winter, M. F. Martin, J. P. Humaston, A. G. Socasa, G. Illera, J. Sykes, G. P. Cameron, Mrs. R. Reid, J. Sloman and 2 Misses Sloman, John Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fraser and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. C. Butt, child and servant; Mr. and Mrs. M. Jewett, Dr. B. Brooke, H. Shaw, Jr.; A. Maxwell, F. Gelpcke, F. Finche, G. Andrews, P. Elosegier, P. Jorda, J. Hale, Capt. T. Pilsbury, R. W. Hamilton, Watts Sherman, J. Adeleisdorfer, John Orr, W. Hunter, Thomas Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Dion Bourcicault, 2 children and nurse; B. Ingham, H. W. Treffry, E. B. Fay, H. Simmonds, Mr. Slopart and friend, G. Hayman, M. Lowbar, J. Buttery, John Brougham, J. V. Pickett, James Templeton, Rev. James Caughey, J. M. Sharp, George Tennent, Miss Herbert, Peter Kerr, George Hawkins, Mr. W. V. Wallace, F. Umaine, Mexico; M. S. Camtard, do.; Mr. Irving Van Wart, New-York; Dr. Stoass, Texas; James Pewell, Florida; David Decker, New-York; Charles Tag, do.; Robt. Henderson, R. Wylie, Philadelphia; Thomas Henry Canader, H. Schippel, New-York; J. Carr, do.; D. L. Stanton, do.; W. Sadler, Philadelphia; J. McGee, Baltimore; J. Moore, Philadelphia; Mr. Reynolds and daughter, New-York; Miss Ambuesta, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Sten, 2 children and 2 servants, New-Orleans; His Excellency Admiral Ante Estrada, General of Marine at Havana, wife, 2 children and 3 servants; Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Wellford, Mrs. Thos. Hale and daughter, Mr. F. W. Lamb, Mr. G. C. Brown, Miss L. C. Brown and Miss Brown, Sir Greville Smyth Bart.; Capt. Paul, Mr. P. Botchford, Mr. A. Roucheran, Mr. David Hamilton, Mr. P. Hamilton, Mr. Higham, Mr. F. H. Morris, Mr. F. W. Morris, Mr. F. Zannom, Mr. Idfoms, Mr. A. Jackson, Mr. T. Hoyt, Miss E. Webb, W. E. Ambuesta, W. Duncombe, Mrs. Lee, W. B. Bennet, New-York; W. R. Dunlap, Nashville; Capt. A. R. Lempriere, R. E. D.; J. B. Shaw, California; John A. Dunlap, Louisville, Ky.; R. R. Montgomery, Philadelphia; Col. Jouransay, Russia; Mrs. John M. Sharp and sister, Lieut. Zaika, Russia; John Malcolmson, Mobile; A. Harris, W. A. Labiche, Mr. W. R. Knight, Mrs. E. D. Bassford and 2 children, Mr. Healey, Mr. McConnor, Mr. F. Ameytoy, Mr. A. Anitz, Mr. W. Stuart, Mr. J. B. Pollock, Mr. James Brown, Mr. L. Kulm, Mr. and Mrs. James Parker and child, Paul Ergel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 45	Sun sets	7 27	Moon sets	8 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 21	Gov. Island	10 10	Hell Gate	11 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, ——; Golden Fleece, Campbell, Galway, ——; Montgomery, Savannah.

Ships Southern Eagle, Caldwell, Melbourne, Fisher, Risan & Co.; Eloise, Niller, London, J. S. Dustan.

Brigs M. Miller, White, St. Thomas, H. S. Vining; Princeton, Wells, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters; Antelope, Gwinn, St. John, P. J. Nevins & Son; George Albert, West, Havana, Trincillo & Russell; Union, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, D. R. Dewolf; Samoset, Briggs, Madeira, ——; W. Moore, Tapley, Genoa, ——.

Bark Oasco, McBean, Trinidad, G. Stephenson & Co.

Schooners Emily, Nickerson, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; S. Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, master; Sarah Bernice, Clark, Elizabethport, Simpson & Mayhew; Mary Eliza, Lyon, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; Three Brothers, Elsey, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Susan, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; A. P. Howe, Chattin, Moorehead, ——; Rawson, Bethel, Abaco, master; F. Nickerson, Fulford, Charleston, Dolner & Potter; Constitution, Strout, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters.

Sloop America, Stedman, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Ham.,) Taube, Hamburg, via Southampton, 11 P. M. 5th inst., with mdse. and 260 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced fresh westerly winds the entire passage. Has anchored at Quarantine. July 6, off Start Point, at 8 A. M., passed steamship Arago, July 9, lat. 49, lon. 26, passed Br. bark Ratcliffe, bd. E. July 10, lat. 49, lon. 30, passed ship New-York Packet. July 17, off George's Shoal, passed ship Christopher.

Steamship Isabel, Rollins, Havana July 14, Key West same day, via Charleston 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship De Soto, Johnson, New-Orleans 12th inst., at 8 A. M., via Havana 15th, 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ship Adirondack, Taylor, Liverpool 48 ds., with coal to E. J. Inness. June 26 and 27, lat. 40 30, lon. 44, saw a comet to the N. W. June 24, lat. 42 15, lon. 39 25, signalized an Am. frigate bd. W.

Ship Ocean Belle, (of Waldoboro,) Kelleran, Liverpool 44 ds., with coal and 26 passengers to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Acacia, (of Harpswell,) Pinkham, Cardenas July 7, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sld. in co with bark Alexina, for New-Orleans, and brig Black Squall, for Boston.

Bark Jubilaum, (Brem.,) Kimme, Bremen 38 ds., with mdse. and 216 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Bark Dunbarton, (of Boston,) Backus, Arecibo, P. R., 6th inst., with sugar and molasses to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Fluvia, (Sp.,) Bangs, Cienfuegos 21 ds., via Charleston 6 ds., in ballast to Rivera & Hall.

Brig Porto Plata, (Brem.,) Hachtmann, Port-au-Platte 9th inst., tobacco and mahogany to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt.

Bark Matagorda, Duell, Rondout, coal for Boston.

Brig Col. Wm. Coggins, Coggins, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Fannie, (of Frankfort,) Acey, Cadiz 34 ds., with wine, cork, &c., to Ingalls & Carman.

Brig Greyhound, (of Boston,) Pierce, St. John, P. R., 6th inst., with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig S. P. Mussen, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Leghorn 84 ds., and 58 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to Wilson & Braine.

Brig Isabella Jewett, Reed, Trinidad de Cuba June 28, with sugar, &c., to J. E. Ward.

Schr. Bulrush, (of New-Orleans,) Ashby, Matanzas July 3, with sugar to master.

Schr. D. C. Higgins, Longstreet, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to Am. Coal Co.

Schr. Sallie Smith, Hamon, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Sawyer & Whitley.

Schr. Pearl, Langston, Savannah 12 ds., with yellow pine, bd. to Bridgeport.

Schr. Oregon, Kruse, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell & Co.

Schr. R. R. Hawley, Pritchett, Plymouth, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. John N. Genin, Phillips, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Lottie, Taylor, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Smith, Galveston 28 ds., with cotton, &c., to Oakley & Keating.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Norfolk Packet, Bedell, Providence 2 ds., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Harriet Neal, Wilson, Lubec 7 ds., with laths and plaster to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Crueso, Foster, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Commodore Kearny, Loring, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Village Gem, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Kossouth, Lee, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Dasher, (Br.,) Smith, Digby, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Walter Tompkins.

Schr. Hurd, Pierce, Rockland 5 ds.

Sloop Frederick Brown, Carr, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

BELOW—Ship Jas T. Ward, from ——.

SAILED—Steamships Philadelphia, for Havana, Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; Etna, for Liverpool.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W.; very light.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 19.—Arr. ship Kate Dyer, from Havre.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Arr. brig Black Squall, from Cardenas. Schr. Samuel Bataw, from Jacksonville, bound for Boston. Encountered a gale 6th, lost sails, sprung aleak, and 25,000 feet of lumber washed away.

Foreign Ports.

[PER CONNAUGHT.]

Arrived from New-York—May 8, Meteor, at Melbourne.

Arrived from Boston—May 8, Berkshire, at Melbourne.

Arrived from Philadelphia—July —, Washington, at Deal.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Adriatic, hence for Havre, was seen July 15, at 10 A. M., off Nantucket, and the Glasgow, for Liverpool, at 11 A. M., by ship Adirondack.

Spoken, &c.

E. C. Felter—schr., (3 masted,) from Toronto (so understood) for Sheerness, 22 ds. out, June 21, lat. 41 52, lon. 36.

Ella—ship, Lilly, of Richmond, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, 4 ds. out, July 6, lat. 43 39, lon. 66 20.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE—THE four 3-story brick houses Nos. 88, 90 and 92 East 32d-st., New-York, and No. 5 2d-st., Williamsburgh. A small farm, with or without stock and furniture, would be taken in part. Inquire of owner, No. 150 Broadway.